

# The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

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No. 33

## VOTERS ARE UNINFORMED.

Nevertheless They Are Called to Settle Questions.

Shipsubsidies Continue to Occupy Attention in Congress—Will Build Great Battleship.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and everybody's business is the government of the United States. Most men have enough to do with the government of their families, sometimes assisted by recalcitrant wives and children, but if they are public-spirited, they may turn their attention to village or county affairs, and even know something about the affairs of their state, whether it be Texas or Rhode Island. But when it comes to national and international affairs, not one voter in ten is or tries to be well informed. Nevertheless, this voter has his say in the most delicate, multifarious and momentous of national and international affairs. It is wonderful system, without having much system about it, and one wonders how long it will last, or what will be the result of the evolution in popular government.

There is a continuous discussion in Congress with reference to ship subsidies. The American carrying trade sixty years ago covered all seas, and the Stars and Stripes could be seen in every port in the world. The flag at present is confined exclusively to our interior and coast trade. Two years ago when our battle-ships circumnavigated the globe, they were supplied with provisions and coal by foreign vessels. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie Shaw has recently made the startling announcement that Japan is determined to rule the Pacific or tinge its waves with blood and he has added to this statement details as to how Japan can do it. He says that we hired twenty-seven foreign ships to carry supplies for around the world battle-ships, and that one hostile shot from any country that owns a cannon would, under international law have sent every one of these twenty-seven ships home, for no country can afford to have its flag involved in our quarrels. He further stated that in 1909 the War Department hired over forty foreign ships to do its work, and that we are sending food to the soldiers in the Philippine Islands in Japanese ships. He stated further that Japan can put two hundred thousand soldiers in Hawaii in thirty days without firing a shot, and that it would take us two years to put one hundred thousand there. The ex-Secretary of the Treasury has a happy faculty of graphic statement and illustration, and his combination of arithmetic and rhetoric is a vivid, impressive and true picture. For better or worse, we have become a first-class power and a part of the international system. This has been brought about through our Hawaii and our Philippines. The secure insularity once afforded us by the two great oceans is no longer ours. We must be able to defend our frontiers, Hawaii in mid-Pacific and the Philippines in Asiatic waters. We cannot do this without soldiers and ships, not only war-ships, but colliers and commissary ships. How are we to get soldiers and ships when, owing to our tariff, other nations can build ships and employ sailors for half the price that we must pay. As Mr. Shaw says, "These are not state secrets. Everybody knows them except voters. We are building battle-ships, and this is well, but battle-ships without colliers and transports are absolutely worthless. In case of war we could not get our Atlantic fleet to San Francisco. No vessel in the fleet can carry enough coal to take it there. We have no colliers, and could then hire none." Ex-Secretary Shaw further stated that if every powder-mill in the United States was to make powder twenty-four hours per day for thirty days, the product would last our present Navy only two hours.

President Taft is advocating a naval program calling for the building of two immense battleships of the 25 thousand ton class each year until

the Panama Canal shall be finished. This means ten battleships of the heaviest tonnage and guns. He desired to carry out the Roosevelt "Big Stick" policy under the impression that the best safeguard against war is to be fully armed for it. The Panama Canal, it is calculated, will be completed in 1915, and it is urged that after its completion the naval program can be reduced, for then instead of sending fleets around Cape Horn for the protection of our Pacific border, they can be sent through the Canal and coaled at several depots of our own en route. It is thought that Congress will make an appropriation for the two ships a year program.

### New Machine Gun.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The army has just adopted a new type of machine gun which has some remarkable points of advantage over the existing guns. The new weapon is so small it can be carried by a man or two with full equipment of rans and ammunition. Moreover, it has the important advantage that it can be fired from the shoulder, and consequently is much less subject to attack and capture by the enemy.

The ammunition is carried on steel strips and the new gun is said to be free from the danger of choking, while the barrels are carried in duplicate and can be almost instantly changed when they become heated from rapid firing.

## TOBACCO IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Despite Enormous Home Production This Country Buys Abroad Almost as Much as it Sells.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The United States leads the world as an exporter of tobacco, and is the second leading market in the world for the imported article, according to statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Last year the United States supplied to the international markets \$41,000,000 in a total of approximately \$150,000,000 worth of tobacco and of manufacturers from the plant.

More than \$1,000,000,000 worth of tobacco and its products have passed through ports of the United States since 1890, the value of the exports in that period having aggregated \$646,000,000 and the imports into the United States \$386,000,000. These figures are exclusive of trade passing between this country and contiguous territories.

In 1909 alone cigars and other tobacco brought in from Porto Rico were valued at \$5,375,000. Shipments of tobacco to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico were valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

Second to the United States in exportation of tobacco last year was Cuba, which shipped \$31,500,000 worth; the Dutch East Indies ranked third with \$23,000,000 and the United Kingdom fourth with \$7,000,000.

Germany and the United States are the world's leading markets, the former importing \$35,000,000 worth last year and the United States \$30,000,000, of which \$26,000,000 was raw material.

The tobacco crop of the United States in 1908 was 718,000,000 pounds, valued at \$74,000,000. Revenue derived from domestic tobacco in 1908 was \$50,000,000. The total of duties collected on imported tobacco in 1909 were \$23,250,000.

### Miner Seriously Hurt.

Charles Mulligan, an employee of the Central Coal and Iron Company, at McHenry, while engaged in loading a car in the mine was perhaps fatally injured yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, being caught by falling coal. He was seriously cut about the head and hurt internally. Dr. Smith was immediately called and gives no hope of the man's recovery. Mr. Mulligan has a wife and two children and came to McHenry four or five years ago.

### Baptist Church.

Sunday Services. Sunday school 9:45, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., by the pastor. Morning theme "Saved to Serve," at the evening hour the subject, "Fools," which was announced for last Sunday night will be discussed. All will find a welcome at these services.

## JUDGE GUFFY PASSES AWAY

Aged Jurist Dies at His Home in Morgantown.

Figured in Kentucky Politics for Fifty Years—Member of Many Parties.

Morgantown, Ky., Feb. 27.—Judge B. L. D. Guffy, one of the most prominent figures in southwestern Kentucky for half a century, passed away at his home here this afternoon surrounded by his family.

Judge Guffy was born in Logan county, Ky., in 1833. When twenty years of age he moved to Hartford, where he studied law.

He was educated in the public schools and college at Glasgow. In 1857 he married Miss M. A. Monroe. He settled in Butler county in 1854 and was admitted to the bar in 1856 at Morgantown. He was appointed by President Lincoln as Assistant Marshal to take the census in 1860. He was also Police Judge of Morgantown in the same year.

In 1862 he was elected County Judge of Butler county as a Union-Democrat and in 1866 was re-elected as a Union man against the Democratic nominee. In 1868 he was an Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket.

In 1876 Judge Guffy became a Greenbacker, and ran for Congress on that ticket. He was again elected County Judge of Butler for two terms on the Greenback ticket, in 1878 and 1882.

In 1891 he was nominee for Attorney General of Kentucky on the People's Party ticket. He returned again to the Republican party in 1893, and in 1894 he defeated Judge Reeves, Democrat, to the Appellate bench. Before his term had expired he was promoted to Chief Justice. In 1903 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature.

Judge Guffy had been critically ill for several months from an attack of the grip and the infirmities of age. His wife is also seriously ill and her death is expected at any moment. Mrs. Guffy is 70 years old. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Guffy have never recovered from the shock they received last November when their son, Estill Guffy, was accidentally killed by a runaway team at Beaver Dam.

Judge Guffy leaves one son and six daughters. They are: Leander Guffy, postmaster at Hayti, Mo.; Mrs. S. J. Thompson, of Henderson; Mrs. J. B. Render, of Louisville; Mrs. Mabel Householder, of Toledo, O.; Mrs. Lily Campbell, Cairo, Ill., and Miss Cora Guffy, of Morgantown.

### COOL SPRINGS.

March 2.—There are several sick in this community.

Mr. M. M. Tate went to Hartford, Saturday on business.

Mrs. Lula Miller and little daughter, and Mrs. Molly Hines and Mrs. Herrol were the guests to Mrs. Annie Benson Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cox are the proud parents of a fine girl. Messrs. H. L. and Gilbert Hoskins were the guests of Mr. G. W. Benson Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Tate and Mr. Willie Stevens were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dennis Thursday evening.

Miss Marie Fogle spent Saturday with Corinne and Thelma Dennis.

Mr. Roy Fulton, to McHenry, visited his home from Friday until Sunday. Messrs. C. C. and J. B. Dennis who have been sick are some better at this writing.

Mrs. Lizzie Bryant and daughter, Miss Daisy were the guests of Mrs. Norah Fulton Saturday evening.

Mr. E. Scott Owent to Hartford Thursday.

Mr. T. C. Dennis and Mr. M. M. Tate spent Friday night at Mr. S. A. Davenport's at Rochester.

Miss Calie Cox visited Mrs. Stella Hedger Sunday.

Miss Bessie Bryant spent last week with her cousin, Miss Annie Kennedy. Mrs. Ellen Knight is right sick at this writing.

Mr. Archie Miller was the guest of Mr. Cypro Nannery Sunday night.

## BIG FLOOD OUT LOOK

Ohio River Promises to Go on Record Breaker.

Vast Tracts May be Submerged And Thousands of Dollars in Property Lost.

The highest water of the year is upon the towns along the Ohio, and the river is on a boom. Following the sudden fall of the river, which was of short duration, the water began to rapidly rise and has risen a number of feet in the past day or so at this point. The river can almost be seen climbing the bank and little of it remains uncovered. A rise of several feet will likely be added to the high stage by morning. The sudden rise has been caused by the melting snows in the mountains and the heavy rains from above. It is expected that before the crest is reached, the high stage will reach the flood mark. Many small towns along the swollen shores are partially flooded.

Flood warnings have been sent out from Washington that one of the greatest floods since 1884, when the river rose to 47.8 feet at Owensboro, is sweeping down the Ohio.

At Pittsburgh the flood has reached 22 feet with prospects of the river at this point going to 28 or 29 feet, causing great damage.

On the Allegheny and Monongahela watersheds, great masses of ice and snow have been melted and washed down, all of which has added to the rapid rise.

The worst flood of the year at present exists in the Ohio Valley.

All river craft has been given careful attention on account of the rise, which brought a very swift current. Boats were made extra secure with ropes and lines.

The inhabitants of Louisville, living in the part of the city known as the Cut-off, which is directly under the levee, in the eastern part of the town, have procured ear wheels from the city railway and laid these heavy wheels on the floors of their houses to keep the high water from washing away the light cottages.

The suffering in Louisville will be felt by the poorer class, while in Cincinnati it will be the wholesale district that loses when the water rises out of its banks.

## FOR THE BUSY READER.

Telegrams from Congressman J. Campbell Cantrell, of the Seventh district, were received announcing that he will be a candidate to succeed himself in Congress.

Prosecutor Garven, of Hudson county, New Jersey, has asked the State Supreme Court to compel the big beef companies to bring their minutes of directors' meetings within the jurisdiction of New Jersey.

A. H. C. Mann was stabbed by Will Williamson, a negro, who entered the Mann home at Vidalia, Ga., and assaulted Mrs. Mann. The negro was pursued by an angry posse and killed at Petros, five miles from Vidalia.

Investigation of alleged cold storage evils was resumed by the Hudson county, N. J., grand jury, which, last week indicted the so-called beef trust including the constituent firms and individuals, the directors and officials.

After a two hours' conference with President Taft, leaders of Congress announced that they would oppose all amendments to the several Administration bills when it became apparent that the amendments were offered in a spirit hostile to the main purposes of the proposed legislation. Among those at the conference were Senators Aldrich and Crane and Speaker Cannon.

The Ohio River at Cincinnati fell ten inches in as many hours, thus removing all present danger of a flood in that section. A further rise is expected when the high waters from

the upper river reached there to-day or to-morrow, but with the present margin of safety the danger mark of fifty feet probably will not be reached.

## Kentucky Will Send Soldiers to Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28.—Kentucky will send three regiments of infantry with band and one field hospital to the National Guard maneuvers that are to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near here, next summer, according to information received from the War Department. The dates set for Kentucky's participation are September 12 to September 19. Six States altogether will be at the fort. Regulars to be in camp here are: Three troops of the Fifteenth cavalry from Fort Sheridan, one battery of the Fifth Field Artillery from Fort Sheridan, ten companies of the Twenty-sixth infantry from Fort Wayne and Fort Brady, ten companies of the Tenth infantry now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, two companies of engineers, Company A, of the Signal Corps, and one-half of Company C, of the Hospital corps.

## PACKERS WILL BE HIT HARD

May Move to Dissolve Companies at Once Unless They Comply.

New York, Feb. 28.—The next move of Prosecutor Garven, of Hudson county, N. J., against the indicted packers and their companies will be to apply at Trenton, the State capital, for the minutes of the accused corporation.

If these are not produced an order will be asked compelling the companies to show cause why they should not be dissolved for contempt.

Prosecutor Garven would not say tonight when he intends to take such steps, but it was understood he will do so tomorrow.

The Sheriff will shortly report which of the corporations and their officers indicted are now in his jurisdiction.

Copies of the capias and indictments against those elsewhere will then be sent out to the police of the counties where they live.

If the police decline to make arrests the Governor of New Jersey will then make requisitions for extradition.

### AETNAVILLE.

March 1.—Our school closed at this place Feb. 18, with Mrs. J. H. Loyd as teacher. A nice program was rendered by the teacher and pupils—a large crowd was present.

Miss Ruth Loyd is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Ford, of Herbert.

Miss Amby Haynes was the guest of relatives at Haynesville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Loyd who have been the guests of relatives at Otomwell for a week, returned home Monday.

The Brashear Coal Mine at this place has stopped work on account of so much water. Coal is now being run at the Lyons Mine of which Newton & McKinley are managers. There is still plenty of coal at Diven's Mine.

Miss Doris Loyd, of Fordsville who has been visiting relatives at this place returned to her home last week.

Mr. V. B. Morgan, of Ralph was the guest of his son, Mr. E. H. Morgan, of this place one day last week.

Mr. Charles Diven made a business trip to Louisville Saturday.

Mr. Jesse Loyd of Reynolds has been appointed as mail carrier for route 2, from that place, with Mr. Cleve Loyd, of Aetnaville as substitute.

Success to The Republican and its many readers.

### Married

At the residence of the bride's father, near Fordsville, February 23, Mr. W. H. Rhoades and Miss Beulah Evans. Attendants, Messrs. Manley Rhoades and Joseph Brown, and Misses Willie Rose and Ida Mitchell. Elder L. T. Cole, of the Christian church, officiated. The happy couple left next day for Whitesville, where they will make their future home. They have the good wishes of a host of friends.

## DEATH IN SNOWSLIDE

Mining Camp Enveloped by Mountain Avalanche.

Harrowing Tales Related by Those Who Are Rescued From Drift.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 28.—Twenty-four are known to be dead as the result of the snow slides Sunday and today in the mining district of Northern Idaho.

To the nineteen known to have perished in the snow slides at Mace and Burke, Idaho, last night and this morning, are added three more who died in a similar disaster about noon Sunday when the camp of the Carbonate Hill Mining Company at Mullan, Idaho, was destroyed. Two more were killed at Dorsey, Idaho, late this afternoon.

The fight against time and cold at Mace and at Burke has been waged bravely and persistent by this little army of men who hope to find under the heaps of ruin in the ravine some who have escaped death.

The rescuers have dug frantically for many hours. Every available able-bodied man has been pressed into service, old men and boys joining the rescue forces. Mace is situated on the creek bed and the mountains rise high on either side of town. The main body of the avalanche which started from the top of Custer Mountain passed beyond the town and, striking the opposite slope with terrific force, rushed up to the opposite mountain side. The canyon is filled to a depth of from forty to fifty feet.

The damage to the town was done by a branch of the main slide, which carried a construction train from the track as it plunged into the ravine. As it rolled up the other side it demolished the houses in its path and stopped a short distance beyond the Pascoe home. The boarding house of the Standard mines, where about 300 miners were sleeping, was missed by 120 feet.

The first slide, which almost wiped out the town of Mace, occurred at 10:45 o'clock Sunday night, while all except the men on the night shift in the mine were sleeping. The Burke avalanche occurred at 5:30 o'clock this morning. That more lives were not lost at Burke is due to Seaman S. Rowe, foreman of the Hecla mine. Realizing the danger that threatened the sleeping citizens of the town a mile farther up the stream, he sent Bert Clement to Burke to arouse the inhabitants and urge them to seek refuge.

Four of those who lost their lives at Burke were members of the rescue party that had been at work at night at Mace.

Among the last to be taken out of the snow alive at Mace was Mrs. George Hooper, an old woman who lived on the outskirts of the town. She was buried thirteen feet under the snow, and it took four hours to rescue her. She had suffered from the cold, but was not badly injured.

"At the time the slide occurred," said R. J. McLeod, of Mullan, who with his son, John A. McLeod, was rescued after being buried for two hours. "I was sleeping in a small bunk room, just off the compressor. My son was on shift at the compressor. I was aroused from sleep when he ran in to the bunk room crying 'papa, papa.'"

"The slide struck the building with great force, and we were buried under a whirling mass of snow and timbers. 'My son was knocked upon the bed and lay upon me. With the exception of my right hand I was unable to move. I worked this hand free and managed to scrape away enough snow to give us air.'"

The little town of Burke, it was learned today, is buried fifty feet under a mass of snow and earth. The slide is 3,000 feet long and completely fills the canyon.

James Rodgers, who was supposed to have perished, was rescued at Burke late this afternoon. He had been buried in the snow eight hours.



## CREGELIUS LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

### Victory is Won By Growers in Court of Appeals.

#### Court Holds That Law Does Not Violate State or Federal Constitution.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 24.—In reversing the judgement of the Christian Circuit Court Thursday in the case of the commonwealth against Thomas Hodges and R. West the court of Appeals sustained the constitutionality of the amendment to the Cregelius pooling law, which prohibits the purchasing of a pooled crop and provides a penalty therefor.

Hodges and West were indicted for violation of the law, but the lower court sustained their demurrer to the indictment. In an extended opinion Court of Appeals upholds the law as being violative neither of the Federal nor State constitutions.

The court says the indictment against Hodges and West is sufficient and their demurrers thereto were improperly sustained.

This decision will be of far-reaching effect in the State, where numerous prosecutions have been brought under authority of this law.

The court affirmed in order of W. L. L. O. Lemons, administrator, against the L. & N. Railroad from the State to the Federal Court. The suit was for \$25,000 damages for the death of Lemon, a fireman, the action being brought under the employers' liability act.

Judgement of the Jefferson Court was affirmed in the case of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company against Joseph Blum, Robert Blum, an infant son of appellas was run over by a train and lost a leg, the jury assessing \$1,800 damages against the railroad.

Judgement of the Pulaski Court in case of John Kammerer against Commonwealth and reversed, Kammerer, a Constable, killed William Phelps, when the latter resisted arrest. He was given twenty-one years in the penitentiary which the court reverses on instructions. It says Kammerer was clearly entitled to a self-defense instruction.

The Magoffin Court was affirmed in case of Camillus Arrist against the Commonwealth. He was given twelve years for the murder of George Anderson.

Judgement of Christian Court was sustained in the case of the I. C. railroad against Mollie Foster, Appellee, a colored school teacher, obtained \$325 damages for failure of appellant's train to stop at Thompsonville for them after she had bought a ticket.

Judgement of the Marion Circuit Court was reversed in the case of the Commonwealth against Purks Springs Distilling Company. The lower court held the act of 1908 regulating the sale of liquor in local option territory by manufacturers invalid.

The court says the act is valid and an indictment against Appelles is sufficient and demurrer to it should not have been sustained.

#### Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs, like strains on machinery, cause break downs. You can't over-tax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak or run down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters, the matchless, tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "That I did not break down, while enduring a most severe strain, for three months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction guaranteed, 50 cents at all druggists.

#### "Dad, Here's to You."

We happened in a home the other night and over the parlor door saw the legend worked in letters of red. "What is Home Without Mother?" across the room was another brief, "God Bless Our Home."

Now, what's the matter with "God Bless Our Dad"? He goes up early, lights the fire, boils an egg and wipes off the dew of the lawn with his boots, while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly hand-out for the butcher, the grocer, the milk man and the baker, and his pile is badly worn before he has been home an hour.

If there is a note during the night dad is kicked in the back and made to go down stairs to find the burglar and kill him. Mother darns the socks, but dad bought the socks in the first

place, and the needles and the yarn afterward. Mother does up the fruit; well, dad bought it all, and jars and sugar cost like the mischief.

Dad buys the chickens for the Sunday dinner, carves them himself and draws the neck from the ruins after every one else is served. "What is Home Without a Mother?" Yes, that is all right; but what is home without a father. Ten chances to one it's a boardinghouse, father is under a slab and the landlady is the widow Dad, here's to you—you've got your faults—you may have lots of 'em—but you're all right, and we will miss you when you're gone.—Pensacola Review.

#### A Strange Duck Story.

The strangest accident recorded in local history occurred on Sunday January 26, at Des Moines, Iowa, when Rhadamathus, a duck which took a prize at the recent Iowa poultry show, exploded into several hundred pieces, one of which struck Silas Perkins in the eye, destroying the sight.

The cause of explosion was the eating of yeast, which was placed in a pan upon the back porch and tempted his Quackship, as he was taking a Sunday morning stroll. Upon returning from church Mr. Perkins discovered his prize duck in a somewhat logy condition. Tell-tale marks around the yeast pan gave him a clue. He was about to pick up the bird when this latter quacked and exploded with a loud report and Mr. Perkins ran into the house holding both hands over one eye. A surgeon was called who found that the eyeball had been penetrated by a fragment of flying duck and gave no hope of saving the eye.—Exchange.

## WOULD INCREASE CIRCUIT CLERKS FEES.

### Bill Passed by House of Representatives Last Week.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 26.—Representative R. E. Berry, of Owensboro, is behind a bill for the benefit of county court clerks, and, if passed will increase their fees very materially in those counties where roads are worked by taxation. The bill proposed by Representative Berry amends section 4,338, Kentucky statutes, by requiring an order entered of record by the county court clerk directing payment of all amounts paid out by the county treasurer on order of the road supervisors or road overseers before same shall be paid by the treasurer. The road supervisor pays out many very small sums in the conduct of his work and this bill, if it should become a law, would cause the county court clerks, in those counties having in operation the road supervisors system to make as many orders as there are operate items in the annual report of the supervisor. It is estimated that this bill would increase the fees of county clerks in many counties of the State from \$500 to \$2,000 a year.

To cure LaGrippe and Colds in 24 hours take QUICK'S Cold and LaGrippe Medicine (TABLETS) If your druggist does not keep them send 25c to J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind. and get them post paid. Guaranteed

#### Some facts About Hypnotism.

"No competent exponent of hypnotism today believes that a person is inevitably obliged to execute all hypnotic commands given him," says H. Addington Bruce in the Woman's Home Companion for March. "And while some still cling to the idea that hypnotic crimes are possible, the consensus of scientific opinion is that no person who would not in his normal state perpetrate the crime suggested, would perpetrate it if hypnotized."

"It is equally certain, though, that under hypnotic influence people are liable to accuse themselves of crimes they have not committed. This is a real danger, which ought to be carefully guarded against in courts of justice."

"There is reason to believe that many 'police confessions' extorted from accused persons by the process of the so-called 'third degree' and afterward found to be untrue are made in a hypnotic state. The persistent questioning of the prisoner by the police, their pitiless insistence that 'he is guilty and knows he is guilty,' may develop in him that peculiar hysterical condition in which, as has already been said, he may become spontaneously hypnotized by an unexpected noise or the sudden flashing of a light."

## TAKEN FROM CIVIL WAR NOTE BOOK OF J. M. LEACH.

(Continued from last Week.)

March 1.—General Price reviewed us for the last time in this State. He told us that he was going to take command of that army and that as soon as we could be spared, we should follow him that he did not expect to move on the enemy until we were with him. March 9th.—We again took up the line of march as some thought for Arkansas but after days of marching through rich though broken country, we reached Grand Gulf. This has been quite a handsome and business place, but last summer, butchers, cut throats landed here and burned every house in the place. The town was on a low land in the rear is a range of hills on which are now erected some batteries which will command the river. A little above town the bluff runs into the river, and on this we are placing three large guns, and a ditch is being dug for infantry, at the foot of the hill from one battery to the other.

March 20.—This morning, very early we heard a cannon at the gulf, two gun boats had run the gauntlet at Port Hudson and now was passing. We only had some field pieces, but they gave them the best they had. No loss on our side, on the side of the enemy not known. March 22.—I went to port Gibson to church and heard a very good sermon. This is a very handsome town, four nice churches, a splendid courthouse with many handsome residences. I might have named before the pretty yards and gardens of the south, but this place is ahead of them all, or anything that I ever saw, all set in evergreens and gravel walks, also the young ladies are so handsome it makes me long for home and home scenes again. They gave us a good dinner while here and seemed to think they could not do enough for us. Today, March 27, is set apart by the President for Thanksgiving and praise. The brigade assembled at the place appointed, but most of us were too far off to hear any of the sermon but we could hear those ladies sing as only ladies of the south can sing.

March 30.—This evening our company was sent to Grand Gulf as a guard. About 10 o'clock as night three gun boats came down, our gun opened fire on them and they sent a well directed fire on us, but doing no damage, however, the fight lasted ten minutes. What damage to the boats are not known. On our side there was a sad accident by the bursting of a 20 pound parrot gun, killing two and wounding eight.

April 4, 1863.—The first and second regiments went on the west side of the river to meet some Federals that were lurking around in Louisiana. April 7, at daylight orders to have two days cooked rations in our haversacks and be ready to march. April 13.—There is a revival of religion going on in the fifth regiment, and a number have made professions and a number more anxiously inquiring the way of life. Quite a number were baptized today. April 5, the regiments that went over the river had a fight this morning, killed one, wounded one and captured four Federals and a number of negroes.

April 16.—The fifth regiment went over the river and released the 1st and 17th, five companies of our regiment went to the river to support the batteries. Some gun boats have passed Vicksburg. April 18.—We were released today and came back to the camp. The gun boats are 25 or 30 miles up the river. All of our brigade that were in Louisiana crossed on this side of the river last night. April 22.—Last night heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Vicksburg. Governor Royals made a speech to the troops and used all of his influence to passify them to their hard lot. General Bowen followed with a few sensible remarks, telling us as for him he expected to fight to the last or gain our independence. At the close he told us he received a dispatch that the gunboats were coming and to return to quarters and wait for orders. The Second Regiment was ordered out with some little firing in the evening between our batteries and the boats. April 29th.—The gun boats have been in our sight for several days and firing a shot occasionally. This morning at 8 o'clock seven boats made their appearance before our guns when a most terrific fight commenced and lasted five hours and ten minutes. They intended to silence our batteries in this they were mistaken and drew off some, only floating down the river four went back to hard times two of their boats are badly injured and is reported that they had sixty killed. Our loss was five killed and twenty wounded. Colonel Wade Chief of Artillery of the Missouri army was killed at ten o'clock

as night, their boats went down the river shelling us as they passed. April 30.—This morning the boats are down below the bend. At 8 o'clock they steamed up and down the river, cannon heard in the direction of Vicksburg. We understand in the evening that they were landing troops below the mouth of Bayou Pier. We have orders to send to camp and have two days rations cooked, May 1.—As I have stated before, the enemy had effected a crossing below the mouth of Bayou Pier and General Green was down there with part of his brigade and was attacked about 12 o'clock last night. Our regiment was in the ditches. General Green thought he could do nothing without us. So we were relieved early in the morning and marched out to the battle field and after marching in sight of the enemy as many times as we could so that we would appear as twice as strong as we were our position was assigned us on the right wing. The enemy had taken two guns from us (or from some Alabamians we went to support.) That morning we were placed under the brow of the hill and sent out sharpshooters. We remained in this place until about 3 o'clock when our Colonel wishing to move up to a position gave the orders forward which we did but had not advanced but a few steps when we were fired upon from the front, then the orders were given to charge and we drove their skirmishers through a cane thicket up a very high hill when we were met with a line of infantry just over the hill from us. We were ordered to halt and hold our positions until the Alabamians could be brought to our assistance, which was done for just as we commenced the charge they received the orders to fall back which they did leaving us to contend with a division. After Colonel sent various men to see what had become of the other troops he at last sent Captain Oldham who soon brought the news that we were out flanked and almost surrounded. Colonel ever ready for any emergency told in low tones to march by the left flank but gave in a loud tone of voice so that the enemy could hear him to fix bayonets and charge them. This caused those in our front to get down behind the hill and await for a charge when in fact we were walking for the rear as fast as we could. We had an open field to pass through in easy range of the enemy on our right flank where many of our brave boys fell to rise no more, but we soon got on safe ground, reformed and marched back to camp. Our regiment not known how many killed, twenty wounded and forty missing. The left wing had very hard fighting and fell back about the same time we did, so ended the battle of Port Gibson, in which we had about 4,000 and the enemy 25,000 Our loss 500 killed and wounded, 500 missing. That night we all retreated across Bayou Pier and burned all of the bridges.

May 2.—In line soon this morning in front of the Port Gibson bridge not much fighting to-day.

May 3.—Our force not being strong enough to give them another fight we commenced to retreat early this morning, burning all of our tents. Some fighting in the rear, but only squads of cavalry which was easily repulsed. At Big Black we met General Lovings' division. We crossed over Black and camped some two miles this side. After we got our supper we had to go back as rear guard, our company and two others were sent back to the creek to watch the ford. Nothing of importance happened but a constant firing was kept up all night across the river.

May 4.—At ten o'clock this morning we marched keeping a lookout to the rear traveled some eight miles.

May 5.—At four this morning we marched 16 miles, brought us up with the division camped on Clear Creek near Big Black Bridge.

May 6. In camp, orders to have two days of cooked rations on hand and also to reduce our baggage to one blanket to a man and one change of clothes.

(Continued Next Week.)

## QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

Quickest and best for coughs

GUARANTEED

Sold by druggists. Made by

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

### Some Things You Ought to Know.

Many girls are distressed to observe that their piano keys have lost their clear whiteness and are assuming either a dingy color or the genuine "old ivory" tint. The appearance of the keys can be greatly improved by

covering them with a rather thick paste made of lemon juice and prepared chalk or whiting, leaving it on for a few minutes and wiping it off with a soft cloth wrung out in warm water. The keys should then be polished with a very little sweet oil, applied with a soft duster, and rubbed off with a very soft cloth. Every trace of the oil should be polished away.

This is an operation requiring a little care and patience, as none of the paste should be allowed to drop in between the keys.

It will brighten a carpet wonderfully, if, just before sweeping, dry salt is scattered over it, or if, after it has been swept, it is wiped over with a cloth or sponge wrung out in clean salt water. A cup full of coarse salt dissolved in a basin of water makes brine of the right strength.

The use of the salt gives the carpets, even old and rather worn ones, a fresher appearance, brightens the colors, and quite removes the dusty look which persists in gathering.

An occasional cut fall to the lot of the most careful, whether one be a housekeeper or a man who is "handy" with tools, and as it usually happens when one is in the midst of some small job, and persists in bleeding, it is frequently most annoying.

Of course, if the cut is serious, it should receive serious consideration but bleeding from a minor gash can be stopped instantly with a little coal oil. If one does not care for coal oil on the hands, a little very strong tea will usually do quite as well. As soon as the bleeding is checked, liquid coal plaster should be applied.

Stained and splochy knives are a source of keen mortification to many a housekeeper who has spent vain hours rubbing the blades with various polishing preparations. All of which might have been avoided had she rubbed the stain with a piece of raw potato, which would have caused them to disappear as though by magic.

Almost every girl and woman has had at some time the distressing experience of getting a pair of kid shoes—and so often a new pair—wet. The result, unless preventive measures are taken, is that they become so stiff and hard as to be most uncomfortable and unsightly.

Immediately after removing the wet shoes from the feet, they should be rubbed with soft cloth, and while they are still damp kerosene oil should be rubbed in with a flannel cloth, the treatment being repeated when the first application is nearly dry. Then place the shoes in a warm place—near a stove or fire—where they will dry gradually. Before wearing them again rub in a little more kerosene, and then apply a good kid polish in the usual manner. The shoes will then give no appearance of having ever been wet and will be perfectly comfortable.

## MINE WORKERS

### TO MEET MARCH 14.

Every Union in The Country is Expected to Send Delegates.

Bridgeport, Ohio, Feb. 26.—A special national convention of the United Mine Workers of America, will be held in Cincinnati on March 14. A call for the meeting will be issued from Indianapolis tomorrow and every union in the country is expected to send delegates. The meeting is to consider any demands that are formulated at the conference to be held in Cincinnati on March 8th. This was the statement of President Lewis of the Mine Workers tonight.

#### A Jewel Gizzard.

Rockport, Ky., Feb. 27. Miss Marie Terry, of Dexter, had for dinner Tuesday a chicken, and thereby recovered possession of a much prized diamond ring lost two years ago. The missing ring was found stowed away in the gizzard of the fowl. While gathering flowers the young woman lost the ring, and when the family moved to town they sold all but a few of their fowls, and these they killed, dressed and froze and packed in a barrel. When the gizzard of the last one a fat old hen, was opened the ring was found stored therein. The hen had evidently swallowed the ring and was unable to digest it.

#### It Saved His Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg," "All thought I'd lose my leg," J. A. Swenson, of Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at all Druggists.

## THE GROUNDHOG ON TO HIS JOB

### Is Doing a Mighty Good Work in Saving the 1910 Fruit Crop For Us.

Now take our advice and don't lament the groundhog, because some rather unpleasant weather continues to hang on. Just make up your mind that if the illusive weather prophet sees cause to keep the mercury down a little and bring some snow down, complain, but decide that under the circumstances the "snows" your choice.

Don't forget that Mr. G. H., is doing a mighty good thing by holding on to some cold weather, as it is guaranteeing a big fruit crop for 1910 by impeding the budding of the trees and thus preventing the buds from being killed by the early spring freezing which are practically sure to come. Yes, just say, "Go it, Mr. G. H., and have my approval in all that you see cause to do that will give us some big, juicy, peaches next summer."

#### COOPER SCHOOLHOUSE.

(Left over from last Week.) On the account of the inclement weather, farmers are on a stand still at present.

Mr. J. W. Cooper having filled the tobacco factory at Cronwell, has rented the G. W. Gordon factory and has received about thirty thousand pounds at that place.

Messrs. Joe and Leston Reid, of this place attended the entertainment at the close of the Taylor Mines school last Friday night.

Mr. Silas Stevens and family spent the day with Mr. J. P. Coleman last Sunday.

Mr. C. W. Stevens, wife and daughter, Elizabeth, of Prentiss spent the day last Sunday in this community.

Mr. Cecil Cooper, Beaver Dam, spent the night last Sunday night with Leston and J. E. Reid.

Mr. Esker Coleman and wife, Uniona visited in our community a few days last week.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

### To Build the Roundhouse.

Cloverport, Ky., Feb. 27.—The Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis railroad has announced that a new roundhouse will be built at the machine shops here. Several of the machinists, of this city, have been working in Louisville since the old roundhouse burned, and now they will get to return home soon. The shop men are working ten hours a day here now.

## For Sprains



Sloan's Liniment is the best remedy for sprains and bruises. It quiets the pain at once, and can be applied to the tenderest part without hurting because it doesn't need to be rubbed—all you have to do is to lay it on lightly. It is a powerful preparation and penetrates instantly—relieves any inflammation and congestion, and reduces the swelling.

#### Here's the Proof.

Mr. L. ROLAND, Bishop of Scranton, Pa. says:—"On the 7th of this present month, as I was leaving the building at noon for lunch, I slipped and fell, spraining my wrist. I returned in the afternoon, and at four o'clock I could not hold a pencil in my hand. I returned home later and purchased a bottle of

## Sloan's Liniment

and used it five or six times before I went to bed, and the next day I was able to go to work and use my hand as usual."

Sloan's Liniment is an excellent antiseptic and germ killer—heals cuts, burns, wounds and contusions, and will draw the poison from sting of poisonous insects. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sloan's back on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry—see Dr. E. S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.



## ALL EUROPE WILL GREET

Theodore Roosevelt Like a  
Conquering Hero.

Rulers and Statesmen, Scientists  
and Soldiers Will Vie in Ex-  
tending Welcome.

Chicago, Feb. 30.—William E. Curtis, in a Washington special to the Chicago Record-Herald, says:

"Never since Alexander the Great entered Babylon, with the one exception of Julius Caesar's return from his campaign in Gaul, has the continent of Europe been so stirred up by the prospect of a visitor as it is now in arranging for the reception of Theodore Roosevelt. Kings and emperors, college professors and scientists, soldiers and statesmen, learned societies and legislative assemblies are preparing to give him a triumphant welcome. He has received invitations from nearly every city of prominence in the United Kingdom and the principal countries of Europe. He has been asked to lecture at universities. He has been invited to banquets and to balls. He will be the guest of the khedive of Egypt, the king of Greece, the king of Italy, the emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Germany, the President of France, the king of England and various other potentates of lesser importance, and all the ambassadors in Washington except Mr. Bryce and Baron Rosen have been summoned home by their sovereigns to act as masters of ceremonies. The Italian ambassador, Baron Mayor des Planches, sails on the 24th; Baron Hengelmüller, the Austrian ambassador, sails on March 2; M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, sails a few days later, and their object in going is to assist in the entertainment of Theodore Roosevelt, the greatest lion hunter and hippopotamus pursuer of modern times.

Theodore Roosevelt is today the best-known man and undoubtedly the most popular man in the world, and his triumphal invasion of Europe has no parallel in history. No private citizen of any country has ever had citizen of any country has ever been offered the honors and the attentions he will receive, and he will bear them off as gallantly and as gracefully as any human being could do. General Grant received a great many honors and he left a permanent impression upon every class of society wherever he went by his simple dignity, his reticence and the prestige of his military renown, but Roosevelt represents the other extreme of American individuality, and his reception and entertainment will correspond.

### Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c, per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Washington's Monument.

The monument in the form of an obelisk, erected to the memory of George Washington at the national capital, is the finest monument in the United States, and one of the finest in the world. It was finished in the year 1885, and was dedicated on February 21, Washington's birthday that year falling on Sunday. The ceremonies were most impressive, the government, the army and navy, and representatives of foreign countries, and men of distinction in civil life, united to do honor to the great Washington.

Notwithstanding the fact that the plan of a monument to General Washington was approved by Congress in the latter part of December, 1799, nothing was done in the matter until 1833, when an association of prominent persons undertook the raising of the needed funds by subscription, and on July 4, 1848, had so far succeeded in their undertaking

### How often do you eat this food?

A short time ago there appeared in the columns of one of the prominent magazines an article on building brain and muscle by the proper selection of the foods you eat.

A good many people were surprised to find oatmeal placed at the top of the list of foods recommended; but if the article had appeared in an English or Scotch paper every reader would have expected to see first place given to good oatmeal.

As a matter of fact Great Britain and Europe come to us for tremendous quantities of Quaker Oats because it represents to them perfect food, being the richest in flavor and best in cleanliness and purity, of all oatmeals.

Convenience and economy are served by the way it is packed—regular packages 10c, and in hermetically sealed tins for hot climates.

What the cornerstone of the monument was laid, and during the succeeding eight years the shaft was carried to the height of 156 feet. The work was suspended on account of the Civil War, and nothing further was done until 1876, when Congress undertook its completion.

The shaft of the Washington monument is 555 feet high, and the entire height of the monument, including the foundations, is 592 feet. The stones of which the monument is constructed are great blocks of crystal marble from Maryland, of which there are more than 18,000. One hundred and eighty-one, "memorial stones" have, from first to last, been contributed for use in the monument. It cost about \$1,500,000, which was raised partly by a Congressional appropriation, and partly by private subscription.

Next in importance to the Washington monument, among monuments in this country, is that commemorating the battle of Bunker Hill which was dedicated on June the 17th, 1843.

### SOMETHING ORIGINAL BY REV. BRANDON.

Organization of Funeral Benefit  
Association Proposed by  
Methodist Minister.

Rev. B. A. Brandon, of Owensboro, a minister of the M. E. Church, South, comes forward with a proposition to the members of the Kentucky and Louisville Conferences of his church to organize what he styles "A Funeral Benefit Association," among the ministers of the two conferences. He submits an outline of his plan which, to say the least, seems to commend itself to the serious consideration of the ministers.

He proposes that each minister, together with his wife and children should be assessed a sum of ten cents upon the death of the minister or a member of his family and that "honorary" members be secured who would pay a dollar and not be a participating member in the benefits. Mr. Brandon seems to have the whole plan mapped out, even to the suggestion of the name of a gentleman in Louisville to serve as secretary and treasurer of the association.

### Tough on Pat.

Patric Murphy, while passing down Tenth street, Boston, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction. One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to bed was to send for a lawyer.

A few days later he received word to call as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five new \$100 bills. "How much did you get?" he asked.

"Two thousand dollars."

"And you give me \$500? Say, who was hit by that brick you or me?"

### OLATON.

(Left over from last Week.)

Feb. 24.—Miss Maude Miller returned from Horton Friday.

Mr. Will Coy left for Chicago Thursday where he has a position.

Mr. Clyde Bryant was here from Williams Mines Sunday.

Olaton should have a telephone. A line from Horse Branch to Narrows connecting here, could be built at a small expense and would be of inestimable value. Most all other sections are well supplied with telephone service except Olaton. When some serious accident occurs here we usually send a message to Horse Branch or Narrows to make the fact known to the outside world, and most of the news from other sections is made known to us through the columns of our county papers. The time has certainly come for our citizens to wake up. The minority of our people know the need, and appreciate the value of a telephone system and we think it time the majority should be made to realize the fact also.

## CLAY'S SISTER IN NEGLECTED GRAVE YARD.

Some Historic Facts About Sister of Kentucky's Noted Statesman and Commoner

Ten miles above the town of Louisville, on what is known as the old Dyre farm, there is an antiquated burying ground in which a number of the first settlers of that section of the Big Sandy Valley were buried. A report says that there is today scarcely anything there to indicate that such a thing as a grave yard was ever there. One might pass over the ground a thousand times and unless they were told that they were within the sacred and hallowed precincts of a "city of the dead" they would never think of such a thing. Portions of it are said to have been plowed over by the farmers who have owned the place; cattle and sheep have grazed upon the grounds, and in many ways the old grave yard has been desecrated, until it has practically passed beyond notice.

Despite all this neglect and lack of interest among those who have lived in the community there is the dust of persons quietly sleeping beneath the sod who never should have been forgotten, most prominent among them being a sister of the great Kentucky statesman and commoner, the illustrious Henry Clay. Numerous descendants of this woman reside in this section of the country. In fact, the number of her offspring is almost legion. They have been scattered abroad until there is scarcely a state in the Union but in which some of them may be found.

The name of this woman was Patience Clay Chapman, the wife of George Chapman, one of the pioneer settlers of Eastern Kentucky, who entered a boundary of land on both sides of the Big Sandy river, extending several miles along the river. The maiden name of the woman was Patience Clay, and she was married to George Chapman in Virginia, and she with her husband came to the Big Sandy country from Giles county that state. Soon after having moved into that section Chapman returned to their former home to collect some money and the night before he was to start on his return trip, overland, to Kentucky, he was seized with a violent illness and died that night, the circumstances of his death ever having been believed to have been surrounded by suspicious features, as none of the money he was known to have had in his possession was ever recovered by his family. He was buried in Giles county and his widow continued to reside in Kentucky for several years when she died and was buried in the old graveyard above mentioned. For many years her grave was marked by only a crude stone marker, such as was usually used for that purpose in that early day, but finally the grave was neglected and it is said that no one could locate it with any degree of accuracy today.

Among her descendants are the McClures, the Pecks, the Chapmans, she having been the mother of the writer's grand father. Besides those above mentioned she had a daughter who continued to reside in Giles county, Va., whose descendants represent many of the prominent families in that section of the country.

The farm on which the grave is located was transferred to two sons of Mrs. Patience Clay Chapman, David and George Chapman, who owned it for a long time, when it passed into other hands and since then has been owned by a number of persons, remotely related to the pioneer woman. In later years we believe that the farm has been known as the "Burlless" farm.

The original boundary of land was divided between the following children of George Chapman the Senior: Isaac Chapman, Mrs. Lucretia Chapman McClure, Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman Peck, Archibald Chapman and George and David Chapman, above named.

George Chapman went west in an early day and there are said to be numerous descendants of him residing in Oregon and Washington states. Archibald Chapman disposed of his interest in the Kentucky lands and moved to Gallia county, O.

### Proposed Indian Monument to be Erected in New York Harbor.

A bill introduced in both Houses of Congress providing for a colossal statue of the North American Indian to be placed in New York Harbor will be reported in the House on March 1. This measure was introduced by Representative Joseph A. Goulden and Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, and provides that there shall be erected without expense to the United States Government, by Rod-

man Wanamaker, of New York City, and others, on a United States reservation in the Harbor of New York, a memorial to the memory of the North American Indian. It is further provided that a Commission consisting of the Chairman of the Committee on Library, of the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on Library, of the House, and the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and Interior, the Attorney General and Robert C. Ogden of New York, shall be created with full authority to select the site in the Harbor of New York and a suitable design, and to contract for and superintend the construction of the memorial.

This Bill is the result of a suggestion made by Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, at a celebrated dinner given last May at Sherry's, New York, in honor of Col. Cody, the famous Indian scout. The idea of erecting a statue of an Indian, with arms outstretched in welcome at the gateway of the New World met with such instant enthusiasm, that there is little doubt, but that them ensure will meet with unanimous support.

While the ways and means of providing money to finance the enterprise have not yet been decided upon it is expected that the statue will be a National Monument to perpetuate the memory of the First American, and an opportunity will be given to every one who desires to contribute; it is estimated that one penny from every man, woman, and child in the United States will furnish ample means for its erection.

Already various tribes of the Order of Red Men throughout the United States have taken steps to contribute their share to the general fund. It is planned that each of the five hundred thousand members of the Order of Red Men represented in the four thousand tribes in the United States shall contribute two cents each, which would amount to \$10,000. A pile of copper cents amounting to \$10,000 is far more imposing than a single check for that amount donated by some individual to whom it would mean so little.

The idea of this statue originated with Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, during an expedition made by him in 1903, for the purpose of studying the Indian on his own ground. His first impulse was to present the statue to the country, but the consensus of opinion is that it should be a national gift, and that every child in the country should be allowed to contribute one penny in memory of a race that is fast becoming extinct.

The Bill is backed by the entire New York delegation both in the House and in the Senate, and is receiving the support of the President, the Vice President, and many prominent men in political and financial circles. Very valuable aid is being given to secure the passage of the bill by Senators Owen, of Oklahoma, and Curtis, of Kansas, and by Representative Carter, of Oklahoma, all of whom trace their ancestry back to the noble Red Man of the Forest.

### A Man of Iron Nerve.

Indomitable will and tremendous energy are never found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills, the matchless regulators for keen brain and strong body. 25c at all druggists.

### ROCKPORT.

(Left over from last Week.)

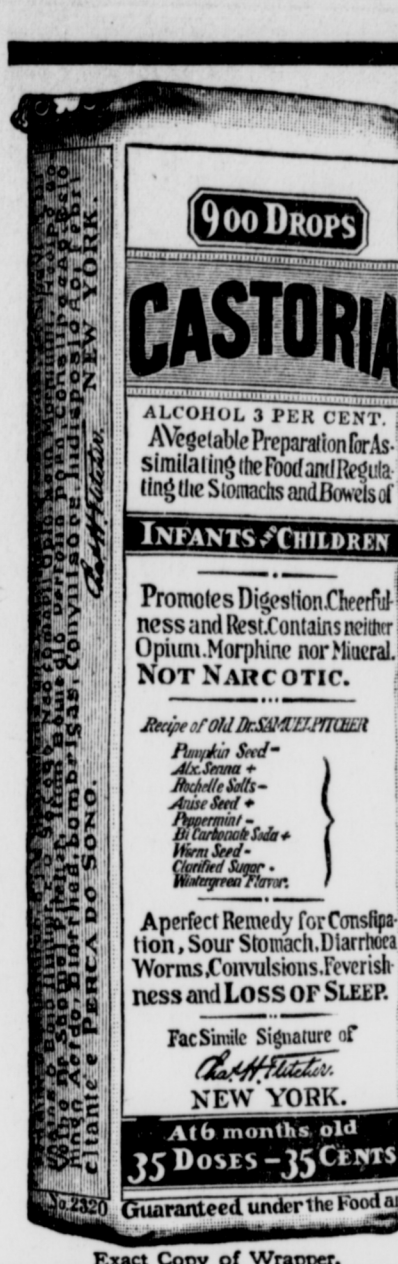
Feb. 23.—The cold spell Wednesday morning brought Rockport people relief from having to wade mud up to their shoe tops when they ventured out on the streets. The streets and crossings in many sections of this city are utterly unfit for travel and are a disgrace to the place. Yesterday a reporter for this paper investigated the conditions of the streets and on Main street only one crossing was available and it was in a bad shape. Other streets are in a worse condition and no efforts are being made by the city officials to repair or put them in condition.

R. D. Robertson, a Maine street merchant has been selected to serve as mayor of Rockport and will assume his duties at once. He will succeed Sanford L. Fulkerson.

The people of Rockport are expecting great things to be performed by Mr. Robertson and it is hoped that in the future the law will be more vigorously enforced than it has been in the past.

The City Council at a recent meeting dealt a blow to the pool room in this city by passing an ordinance compelling pool room operators to pay a license of \$40 a year for one table and \$20 for each additional table operated. Ice cream parlors and soft drink (near beer) stands will have to pay \$10.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have  
Always Bought

Bears the  
Signature

of

Charles H. Fletcher.

In  
Use

For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

## WHAT IS WRONG

With our

Public Schools

By JOSEPH M. ROGERS.

A series of articles creating widespread comment from the press and educators of America. Now running in

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

GET IT READ IT

Special Rates Given to Teachers

ADDRESS

Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia.

### The Father's 178th Birthday.

At Bridges Creek, Westmoreland county, Va., Geo. Washington, father of America liberty, was born 178 years ago Tuesday the 22.

Here are certain maxims he spoke. Their quaint wisdom gives us a new view to him:

"Treat with men at fit times about business," said the immortal G. W. "Don't talk shop out of hours," we paraphrase.

In these sayings we glimpse the real Geo. Washington.

"Let your countenance be pleasant but in serious matters somewhat grave."

"Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were now your enemy."

"In visiting the sick do not presently play the physician if you are not knowing therein."

"Undertake not to teach your equal in the art he himself professes; it savors of arrogance."

"When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it."

"Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of anyone."

"Play not the peacock, looking everywhere about you to see if you are well decked."

"Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation for it is better to be alone than in bad company."

"Distract not from others, but neither be excessive in commending."

"Go not thither where you know not whether you shall be welcome or not. Give no advice without being asked; and when desired, do it briefly."

"Gaze not on the marks or blemishes of others, and not ask how they came."

"Think before you speak."

"Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise."

"Speak no evil of the absent."

"When you speak of God, let it be seriously in reverence and honor."

"Let your recreations be manful,

not sinful."

"Labor to keep alive in your breast called conscience."

### SELECT.

(Left over from last Week.)

Feb. 23.—Mr. Henry Moorman, of Prentiss, and Miss Laura Wilson were married last Thursday evening, at the residence to the bride, near Baldztown. Rev. J. W. Gordon spoke the words that made them man and wife. May they have a happy and prosperous life.

Born to the wife of Hubert Faught Sunday, a fine boy. Mother and child doing well.

Several from this place attended the Masonic Lodge at Cromwell Saturday night.

Mr. F. E. Keown has sold all of his property here and will leave in a short time for Oregon.

Mr. R. H. Young and family will leave shortly for Oklahoma where they will make their future home.

J. S. Arbuckle who has been clerking in the City Restaurant at Hartford for several months has returned home.

J. Alex Rhodes was in Mandi Monday prospecting for the school this year.

Mr. Caleb Green and family, of Butler county will leave in a few days for Texas where they will reside.

Deputy Sheriff Leon Black was in town last Saturday.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

### SALEM.

Feb. 22.—Rev. G. H. Lawrence filled his regular appointment at Cain Run Sunday.

Mr. Frank Haynes, of Fairview, is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Raley visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wilson Sunday night.

Mr. W. A. Pierce visited his son, Mr. Jim Pierce near Narrows Sunday.

Several from this place attended the sale of Mr. G. W. Wilson near Olaton Tuesday.

Success to The Republican.



## Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT - - - EDITOR

TELEPHONES.  
Cumberland 40.  
Hough River 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Ben Johnson a candidate for re-election to the office of Representative in Congress from the Fourth Kentucky District, subject to the Democratic primary election to be held March 12, 1910.

It has been apparent that in the state of New York graft is not a modern discovery.

The inclination to make it hot for the cold storage outfit is becoming general throughout the country.

Some people are unkind enough to say that Senator Jeff Davis' logic is not equal to the power of his voice.

The present State Legislature has very much brightened the prospect for Republican success in Kentucky next year.

Following the announcement that Roosevelt would return home in June, Congress began preparing to adjourn in May.

Governor Hughes says he intends to retire from public life. Is this to be taken as an announcement of his candidacy for Vice-President?

If Mr. Beveridge should be the Republican nominee for re-election as United States Senator in Indiana, we doubt if he would relish the idea of those who should oppose him in the party caucus becoming "independent party voters" when the contest comes on in the joint assembly.

The best way to reduce the postal deficit would be to reduce the amount paid to railroads for mail transportation, instead of taxing the weekly newspapers and weekly magazines for this purpose. The entire deficit could be made up by shaving the mail carrying contracts down to a fair basis.

We learn from press dispatches that during the present street car strike in the city of Philadelphia, innocent bystanders have been clubbed and killed and even ladies have not escaped the fury of the mobs, and that thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed. Here is a fruitful field for the Washington Times correspondent who wrote up the night rider troubles in Kentucky. We venture the prediction that no such publicity will be given the Pennsylvania outrage by the aforesaid newspaper. It may be thought that the Times is waiting for the story to become two years old before using it, as it did in the Kentucky matter.

The famous Louisville Ripper Bill, which merely legislates a Republican out of office and provides for a Democratic City Attorney, was passed by the Kentucky Senate Wednesday in a rump session, Lieutenant Governor Cox having declared the Senate adjourned, the hour of adjournment having arrived, following many appeals from the chair and disgraceful tactics resorted to by those who were determined to pass this measure, regardless of the consequences. It remains to be seen whether the courts will uphold the illegal and unwarranted actions of the machine. It developed during the contest that the bill had never been printed by the public printer after coming from the House to the Senate, but had been printed by a private person for the purpose of hurrying it along. Senator Watkins remarked that he had desired to have the County Unit Bill printed at his own expense, but had considered that it would be illegal. The present legislature is doing more to help the Republicans carry Kentucky next year than they could possibly do themselves. Years ago the people of the State could be depended upon by the Democratic party to shut their eyes and pass over such conduct, but that day is gone and these machine manipulators, who so ruthlessly thwart the will of the people will realize it unless we are greatly mistaken.

The State Farmers' Institute held in the city of Frankfort last week was a success in so far as the program could make it. The subjects outlined for discussion were such as would be beneficial to farmers and were handled in an able manner by those assigned to that duty. However the meeting was poorly attended and was given very little recognition by the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county. The usual charge

of politics being introduced into the institute was made by the daily press and by some members of the institute. However, it could not be charged up to the Republicans as the only light which could effect the institute proper was between two Democrats, Mr. Newman and Mr. Vreeland, who are aspirants for the place of State Fair Secretary, which carries with it a salary of \$2,500 per year, besides considerable other patronage. Each contestant had Republican support, and the fight entered into the organization of the institute, especially effecting the selection of the Credentials committee and the adoption of the report of that committee. This will always be so, as long as the institute delegates select the members of the State Board of Agriculture and we are of the opinion that the law should be so changed as to remove this power from the institute, or better still separate the State Fair from the State Board of Agriculture. These institutes could and should be made of the highest benefit to the Kentucky farmers, it is here that advanced ideas, obtained after long research, are made common property among those who could not have the benefit of so much research. The present Commissioner of Agriculture has done very much to aid the farmers organization and to make the State Institute a success and yet he has not escaped unjust criticism from those who are uninformed and from those who delight in circulating slanderous reports for the purpose of gaining political advantage.

In attempting to reply to a suggestion which this paper made last week concerning the proposed indebtedness to be created by the present legislature, the Hartford Herald says:

"The Democrats have never charged anything against a Republican administration only what was justified by the facts. The matters mentioned being equitable, there will be no complaint from Democratic quarters. But how about that \$389,198.95 of the State's money which Gov. Willson recklessly spent on soldiers for 'night rider' troubles. Ought not that be charged up to a Republican administration?"

Have the Democrats never charged anything against the Republican administration except what it created? The Herald ought or should know that when the present Republican administration came into power there was something like \$1,000,000 outstanding claims all of which were presented within the first three months of the new administration for payment. Besides the indebtedness which had been created for the new State Capitol. A State administration which does not have with it the legislative department is powerless to run the State in debt, except as it may abuse in some instances powers already granted. If Gov. Willson has exceeded authority granted him under the law, why not impeach him? You have the power at hand. It is well for you to remember that when governor Willson was sworn in the troops had already been ordered out by Governor Beckham in the night rider troubles and a company was stationed at Hopkinsville. As to whether or not he has used more soldiers than were necessary we are unable to say. The writer does not believe in the use of State militia in any instance, except where the local authorities are absolutely unable to preserve order. We believe that lawlessness which existed in some places in Kentucky last year was largely exaggerated and that the Governor was doubtless deceived concerning the real conditions, and we further believe that the whole trouble which did exist might have been settled without the use of a single soldier and we believe further that the use of the soldiers did not prevent the loss of a life or the destruction of a dollars worth of property.

### THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

We have only admiration for that class of our citizens which has been largely increased in the past few years known as the "Independent Voter." We believe that in most cases this class of our citizens act purely from patriotic motives. In some instances they are inspired by hope of reward. Of this there can be no doubt. Among the distinguished additions which the Republican party has received from the Democratic party in Kentucky in the past few years may be mentioned half a hundred who have been constant seekers for office in their new home and they have been very successful. Many of the most important Federal offices have been filled by ex-Democrats for a number of years and the State administration has provided for them most bountifully. But we are now told of a different class of independent voters and a new class designat-

ed by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana as the "Independent Party Voter," which he explains in the following language:

"Thus gradually grows up the independent party voter—the man who belongs to the party, who believes in its general principles, but who will not, so far as his vote is concerned, permit the party name to be used for improper legislation or unfit candidates. Unconsciously to himself, he becomes a wiser partisan than the party manager himself. His attitude is a moral and mental party tonic that keeps the organization of political parties from degenerating into mere bands of brigands."

The "Independent party voter" can only mean one thing and that is minority rule. When a man becomes independent of his party, he should place himself outside of the party. We have only contempt for the so-called independent party voter. He can only describe himself as one who seeks to dictate and will not be bound by the opinions of others, or one who presumes to know more than all other men, or combination of men. This so-called independent party voting class when reduced to its last analysis is the same old story of the tail seeking to wag the dog. Governments under Republican form of government, platform pledges, parties can only exist by majority rule and the majority is more apt to be right than the minority. No party can exist and no party nomination would be worth the paper upon which the certificate was written unless the cohesiveness within the party itself. When a few men are allowed to bolt party caucuses, pledges and nominees one year and return to the crib with equal standing alongside those who have been faithful the next year, all party discipline will be a thing of the past.

### The Tariff and Prices.

The Protective Tariff is not responsible for the existing high prices. More increases can be found outside of than inside of its schedules. The Tariff has, in a great many lines of American industry, under the stimulus of Protection, forced prices down.

Combines which force dealers of all kinds and sizes into price-fixing agreements or out of business are more or less responsible for high prices.

Whatever the causes, let us have them. If we, as a nation are too wasteful; if we are using up what we produce faster than we produce it, thus keeping the supply under the demand; if we are paying tribute to the greed for gold; whatever we are doing to cause hardship to any body of our people, let us know what it is, that the remedy may be applied.—Steuben (N. Y.) Courier.

### Tariff and Cost of Living.

It will be found that a good many persons who are quick to say that the high cost of living is due to the new Tariff law are parties to an arrangement for the control of wholesale and retail prices. To attribute high cost of living to the Tariff has become a habit with some persons. The new Tariff law reduced customs duties on many articles in common use. The reductions were generally on the necessities, while the increases were generally on the luxuries, such as champagne. The Payne Tariff law provides lower duties on necessities in general use than did the Dingley law. And yet the cost of living has continued to rise. The Tariff does not explain the rise. It may be that removal of duty entirely would lower the price of certain articles, but the policy of this country is and long has been to raise revenue by means of the Tariff and to prevent foreign competition that could not be met in this country without lowering wages and the American standard of living.

Couriously enough the complaint now is against high prices, while the complaint back in the '90s was against low prices. Then the farmer was dissatisfied. Now the farmer is satisfied, while many city folk are complaining. Yet we are generally more prosperous in cities than we were back in the '90s. City folk complain of high prices, and yet Tacoma would not think of returning to conditions of 14 or 15 years ago.—Tacoma Ledger.

### BALD KNOB.

March 1.—Health is not very good in this community. Those on the sick list are Mr. Marion Sandefur, Carmie Sandefur and Mrs. J. H. Torrence.

Rev. J. H. Embry went to Beaver Dam Friday.

Miss Harriett Sandefur left last Friday for St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor and little Sam Comml were the guests of Mrs. J. H. Torrence Monday afternoon.

Mr. Trip Taylor is on the sick list.

Mr. Elmer and Roscoe Embry spent Monday at Mr. J. H. Torrence's.

### SMALLHOUSE.

March 2.—B. L. Taylor of the firm of Barnard & Company, Hartford, is salesman at the big sale of Barnard & Kittinger, Smallhouse, Ky.

Mr. Sam Bishop, of McHenry, Ky.; Love Bullock and wife, of Muhlenburg county; Mrs. C. T. S. Overton, Centertown, were at Smallhouse Thursday. Mrs. Overton is visiting Mrs. Tom Godsey, Mrs. Alva Calloway and other friends.

Mr. Ed Lee Bullock met with a painful accident while trying to unchoke a gun. He was badly burned about his face and head. He was taken by his father to Madisonville for treatment. It is feared he will lose his eyesight.

A little child of Lenas and Stella Brown died at its home near Kirtley, Wednesday of pneumonia and was laid to rest Thursday a. m. in Equality Cemetery.

Born Thursday Feb. 24, to Mrs. Rube Brown, Smallhouse, a nine lb. girl. Dr. Harrison of Livermore officiating.

Mr. N. D. Fulkerson, who has been quite ill of la grippe is about well again.

Messrs. Erskine Fulkerson and Wilbur Faught went to Ceralvo last Monday.

Messrs. J. C. Drake and C. B. Ross went to Hartford Monday.

Herman Addington spent Tuesday night at Centertown.

Mrs. Jeunie Ball accompanied her daughter to Centertown last Wednesday and returned Thursday. Miss Sophia will remain as the guest of her brother for a while to be near Dr. Chapman who will treat her for her cough.

Mrs. Mary Barnard who has been sick a few days is much better.

Mrs. Alonzo France has been sick for several weeks is about well again.

Mrs. Jim Kittinger is quite sick.

Mrs. Earl Davis and Miss Lorene Davis, Centertown were the guests of their cousin, Mrs. Claudie Fulkerson recently.

Mrs. Charlie Sturgeon, of Evansville, was at Smallhouse Saturday en route for home.

Mrs. Emory Schroeter and little son, of Hartford, were the guests of her mother-in-law, on Schroeter Studio at Smallhouse, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Elijah Bishop and little daughter, Annie Marie Kimbly of near Lone Star Church were guests of her brother, Joe Bullock and family Saturday night.

Messdames Will Bullock and L. B. Overton went to Madisonville Saturday to see their son and brother, Master Ed Lee Bullock who is there for treatment.

Rev. A. F. Gordon filled his regular appointment at Smallhouse church Sunday p. m. He is holding a successful series of meetings at West Point Baptist Church.

Mr. L. B. Overhuls, Kirtley, was in our midst Sunday. He was a pleasant caller and dined with his uncle, Robert Hunter and family.

S. W. Bilbro, Matanzas, attended church here Saturday.

Mr. Ray Addington is on the sick list.

Green River is on a boom at this point and still it rains. We had a big rain Saturday night and Sunday.

Success to The Republican and its many readers.

### Good Woman, Gone to Rest.

Mrs. J. D. Casebier died at her home near Central City, Ky., last Wednesday, after a week's illness of pneumonia. She was 68 years old at the time of her death and leaves an aged husband. She was an aunt of Prof. Halley Brown, of Hartford, and a sister of Mrs. Mary Nourse Townsend, widow of Judge J. C. Townsend. The Judge died many years ago and Mrs. Townsend passed away about 2 years ago. The remains of Mrs. Casebier were interred at the Rose cemetery near Central City, after funeral services conducted by Rev. J. T. Casebier. She had been a member of the Baptist Church many years and was an exceedingly good woman.

### Wanted.

Smooth White Oak Logs 14 in. and up in diameter, 10 to 18 feet long. Delivered at truck any station. Address, M. W. BARNARD, Hartford, Ky. 30t4

### A Free-Trader in a Republican Cabinet.

Secretary Dickinson of the War Department made a speech recently at a banquet in Cuba in which, according to newspaper reports, he stated that he "was the only Free-Trade Democrat in the Republican Protection Cabinet." If he did make that statement it was a mistake. Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department has been a Free-Trader all of his life and makes no pretension of holding any other views. He recently declared that the Republican party's object was to keep on lowering the

Tariff until it should disappear.

Neither Secretary MacVeagh nor Secretary Dickinson have any right whatever to speak for the Republican party on the Tariff question. Secretary Dickinson is said to have made the following remarks at the Havana banquet:

After Mr. Taft has finished his second term, I invite you to come to the United States to assist in electing a Democratic Free-Trade President.

A special dispatch printed in the Washington Times made that statement, and, whether correct or not, it probably represents Mr. Dickinson's thoughts on the subject. It would seem that a President whose election depended absolutely upon Protectionist support, and whose political future lies in that direction alone, might find some way to curb the Free-Trade propensities and expressions of members of his official family. Indeed, it would seem that the corrective should have been applied earlier in the game—at the time he was selecting members of the Cabinet.

### Nullifying the State Constitution.

Recently the Lieutenant Governor said that when the rules of the Senate conflicted with the Constitution, the Constitution was supreme.

The occasion was a demand for the consideration of a county unit bill. The liquor men and the liquor lobby believed they had buried the county unit where it could no longer disturb the trade.

When Mr. Thomas, in exercise of his constitutional privilege, called for the measure there was an uproar.

Judge Burnham insisted that no set of rules could set aside this provision of the Constitution:

Section 46—Bills—Manner of passing—Failure of committee to report.—Whenever a committee refuses or fails to report a bill submitted to it in a reasonable time, the same may be called up by any member, and be considered in the same manner it would have been considered.

The President of the Senate, Mr. Cox, declared the Constitution supreme. The liquor advocates, who should be known as the nullificationists, took an appeal and reversed the Chair, and last night in every saloon and in every brothel in the State there was rejoicing over the downfall of the Constitution.

Not only has section 46 been nullified by an oligarchy in control of the Legislature, but year after year the



Democrats in the Legislature have persistently nullified this mandatory section of the Constitution:

Section 61. The General Assembly shall by general law provide a means whereby the sense of the people of any county may be taken as to whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered or loaned therein, or the sale thereof regulated.

The General Assembly is not longer a legislative body, no longer a representative body, no longer a constitutional body. It is ruled by a lobby. It receives its orders from the green room of the Buckingham Theater, and the lobby follows those orders to see that they are obeyed.

The Democrats have entered on a revolutionary program. Time alone can determine where it will land the party.

Citizens, you have been betrayed. Your representatives boldly repudiate at the capital pledges given at home.

The saloon in politics declares that the Liquor Dealers' Trust is above the Constitution and its representatives are more loyal to that association to you.—Evening Post.

### Cheap Land for Sale.

18 acres of good land one and one-half miles south of McHenry, near R. T. Renter's land. Good box house, weather boarded, stable, orchard and never failing well. Terms cheap for cash. Apply to Barnett & Smith.

## THE American Fence

Can easily be settled by coming to this store and looking over our stock of the American All Wire Fence.

This fence weighs more to the rod than any farm fence made at the price.

The AMERICAN FENCE is thoroughly protected by the best galvanizing.

The AMERICAN FENCE is easily put up but hard to break down.

The AMERICAN FENCE is the strongest and most durable fence made.

The pounds of steel used in the construction of a fence make the price per rod.

We buy this fence by the CAR LOAD.

That means we secure the lowest quantity price and the lowest possible freight rates. We are in a position to be of service to every man who wants fence. We want to show you.

E. P. Barnes & Bros.,  
Beaver Dam, Ky.



# FAIR'S SATURDAY SPECIALS.

After taking stock we find in several lines we are too heavily loaded and in order to reduce our stock we are going to cut our prices on many articles. We want to make March a **BANNER MONTH.** Read carefully the articles and prices below and see if you cannot use them.

All Wool 10-4 Blankets, regular price \$4.50,	
Saturday.....	\$3.19
Best Quality Bed Comfort, former price \$1.25	
Saturday.....	.98c
Men's All-Wool Pants, regular price \$1.50	
Saturday.....	\$1.19
Boys' Good School Shoes, former price \$1.50	
Saturday.....	\$1.29
Best prints, worth 6c yard Saturday.....	.5c
Good Gingham dark styles 10c values	
Saturday.....	.6c
Pure Linen Lace, former price 5c Saturday.....	.4c
10-4 Bleached Pepperel Sheeting, worth 30c	
Saturday.....	.28c
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting, regular price 28c	
Saturday.....	.25c

## Don't Forget

Our new Embroideries, Laces, Swiss All-Overs, Flouncings, White Goods, Linens--they are now on display. Do your spring sewing now. Watch our space from time to time it will be alive with seasonable goods at interesting prices.

**FAIR & CO.**  
THE FAIR DEALERS

## New Commercial Hotel

Hartford, Ky.

### UNDER NEW AND EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT.

Everything first-class. The best of fare, served right. The comfort and welfare of all guests especially looked after. Special attention to traveling men. Rate \$2 per day. Special rate to regular boarders. Your patronage solicited.

GEO M. STEELE, - Proprietor.

## Buy the Best Canned Goods That You Can.

Don't ask for cheapness.  
Keep thinking of quality.  
That's our advice.  
If you know only a little about brands, you can still be safe for this store always stands for your safety.  
We have nothing that you need hesitate about buying or eating.  
"Purity a surety" is our Canned Goods motto.  
All that is ever canned we have.  
Fish, Fruit, Vegetables.  
And never forget that buying here is the best way for you to be sure.

**ILER'S GROCERY.**

## Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

### Illinois Central Railroad--Time Table.

At Beaver Dam Ky.

North Bound.	South Bound.
No. 132 due 5:15 a. m.	No. 121 due 11:35 a. m.
No. 122 due 12:20 p. m.	No. 101 due 2:45 p. m.
No. 102 due 2:45 p. m.	No. 131 due 8:05 p. m.

Bring your Furs to U. S. Carson.

Mr. W. E. Ellis made a business trip to Centertown, Wednesday.

Mr. Dress Well buys LIBERTY SPECIAL Hats at Carson & Co's.

If you want good flour at a low price you had better get busy.  
Hartford Grocery Company.

Miss Mildred Humphrey, Hopkinsville is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. G. B. Likens.

The Hartford Mill Company has both black and white Northern seed oats for sale. 30c.

Mrs. C. M. Barnett, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Cooper, Nashville, Tenn., has returned home.

Misses Polly Coleman, Paradise and Powell Jones, City, matriculated in the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana, Monday.

Noah White, the grocer, makes a specialty of the best goods in his line. Sells cheap and delivers free in Hartford. Give him your order for good things to eat.

Leave your Laundry at Cleve Iler's grocery. Work guaranteed and prompt delivery. Agent for Madisonville Steam Laundry, Madisonville Iler & Laundry Company, Incorporated. If

Regular services at the Methodist church in Hartford next Sunday morning and evening. The Epworth League will hold its regular devotional meeting at the parsonage Saturday at 7:30 p. m. The topic for consideration will be "Missions," and every member is urged to attend, and asked to bring a missionary offering.

Esq. S. L. Fulkerson, Rockport, was in Hartford, yesterday.

A smile of satisfaction goes with every Suit sold by Carson & Co.

Mr. O. W. Ashby, McHenry, paid us a pleasant call while in town yesterday.

Mrs. J. R. Fuqua, who has been on the sick list several days is able to be out again.

Mrs. Ira Bean left Wednesday for Louisville and St. Louis, to purchase stock for Carson & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Rowe, Centertown made this office a pleasant call while in town Monday.

Miss Lela Hale, Fordville, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Duff returned home Wednesday.

Mr. Steve May has gone to Madisonville, where he has a job clearing on the Henderson division of the L. & N., railroad.

Mesdames, J. P. Morton, S. A. Anderson and John G. Keown have returned from several days visit to relatives in Island.

Mr. Harold Holbrook, who is a student at the Vanderbilt Training School, at Elkton, Ky., visited his parents last Sunday.

Mrs. Gertrude Brackney, of Sullivan, Ill., who was head trimmer in the millinery department at Fair & Co's store last year has resumed her former position.

We still have good things to eat in the way of Fresh and Cured Meats, Lard, Family Groceries and Vegetables.  
W. H. MOORE & SON,  
Hartford, Ky.

EGGS FOR SALE--Pure Banded Plymouth rock eggs, \$1. for setting of fifteen. Mrs. John W. Sandefur, of rural route No. 7, Hartford, Ky., Telephone through Hartford exchange. If

Leave your laundry with Lyons & Duke, (Hartford Grocery Company) for the Richmond Steam Laundry, Richmond, Indiana. This laundry always gives satisfaction. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. 28c.

Park and Gayle Taylor visited their uncle, Mr. George Cooper, at Friedland, from Saturday until Monday. Mr. Cooper will leave with his family for South Dakota in a few days where they expect to reside in the future.

As she started to laugh last Friday night, Miss Alice Taylor, daughter of Dr. J. W. Taylor, swallowed a pin which was in her mouth at the time. The little "fastener" lodged in her throat and Dr. A. B. Riley was called in, the girl's father being absent at the time. The pin was located and by proper manipulation was forced on down her throat into her stomach. It is not thought that any serious results will follow.

Rev. T. C. Wilson and wife, Cecilian, arrived in Hartford Monday afternoon. Rev. Wilson has rented what is known as the Riley property on Clay street, recently vacated by Mr. George Barakat, who has moved into the George Lewis property on Union street, recently vacated by Mr. Lewis and family who have rented and moved on to the farm known as the J. P. Copping place, four miles northeast of Hartford, owned by Messrs. Ford and Moore.

I have moved to my new building at the foot of Clay street near the Tobacco Factory. Having turned my whole attention to the produce business, am prepared to buy all kinds of country produce and will pay the highest cash prices. Have constantly on hand, flour, meal and feed stuff for sale. I take this method of thanking you for past favors, and soliciting your future patronage.  
W. E. ELLIS,  
3314 Hartford, Ky.

## SUNNYDALE.

March 2.--The protracted meeting is progressing nicely at Marvin Chapel, with good attendance.

Mrs. Weatherford, of this place attended the funeral of her father-in-law.

Mrs. Deaver is confined to her bed most of the time.

Mr. Allen Gray, of Victory, is very ill of a gripe, but is not serious.

Miss Mag Ferguson has returned from a long visit to relatives in Bowling Green.

Mr. Wyson is about ready to start down the river with some logs.

Mr. Frank Dever, Jingo, is very ill.

Mr. Granvol James, of Narrows, is visiting relatives at this place.

Mr. John Petty, Narrows was in our midst last Saturday.

Mr. I. B. Westerfield, Magan, passed through our town last Saturday.

Mr. Harden Tweddell, near Crofton, Christian county, visited his mother, Mrs. Josie Tweddell, near Palo.

Mr. Charlie Colburn has moved to this place to be engaged in railroad section work.

The people who are not done delivering tobacco are at work trying to get it off while it is in season.

Mr. R. F. Jones and family will start immediately to Missouri where they will make their future home.

## DUNDEE.

Feb. 28.--Mr. Roscoe Vantress was the guest of his parents in Grayson, from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. Willie Russell of Olaton, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Felix and Carl Brown.

Miss Foreman visited her cousins, Mrs. Myrtle and Katy Grant a few days last week.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. Stewart a fine boy. Doctor is all smiles.

Mr. J. A. Shreve, Narrows, spent Thursday night with his daughter, Mrs. Geneva Vantress.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Douglas, of McHenry, were the guests of Mrs. Douglas's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cummings from Wednesday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cummings were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Willie Lanford, the first of the week.

Mrs. Geneva Vantress and little son, Willie spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. G. B. Brown and family.

A protracted meeting will begin at this place the third Sunday in March at the Methodist church.

Mr. J. E. Mitchell and Mr. Bill Renfrow, went to Frankfort with our Representative, Mr. Dean.

Mr. Bernice Nabors is making frequent trips to Mr. Douglas' near Barret's Ferry. We wonder why.

Success to The Republican.

## Dropped Dead in Well.

Andrew Jackson Hardin, an itinerant well digger, dropped dead in a new well he was digging about six miles northeast of Hartford, last Friday evening. He, in company with a man named J. L. Taylor, had applied to Mr. Crabtree for the job of digging the well and they had been at work on the job several days. On several occasions he had been heard to complain of pain in the region of his heart.

Shortly after he had descended to the bottom of the well he called to the top that he had a smothering spell and asked to be hauled up. Looking down into the well, one of the men present saw that Hardin had tumbled over, apparently having fainted. Mr. Crabtree quickly descended to the stricken man, tied a rope around his body and he was hauled to the surface, but never recovered. Doctors who arrived on the scene a few hours later and heard of his previous complaint, pronounced his disease angina pectoris, a species of heart disease which almost always proves fatal.

Hardin was about 47 years old and had no known relatives. He said he had previously worked as a blacksmith at a railroad camp near Trenton, Ky., before coming to this county.

His remains were brought to Hartford Saturday and interred on the county farm near town.

## Notice to Local Union Secretaries.

"Section 6, of article 6 of the Constitution and by-laws of the Kentucky State Union of the American Society of Equity provides that local union secretaries shall collect \$1 membership fee from each new member at the time of his joining the society and the sum equal to twelve and one-half cents per month for the remainder of the year and thereafter annual dues of \$1.50 in advance.

The same rule shall apply to old members whose dues shall fall due before January 1, 1911. The same shall pay at the rate of twelve and a half cents per month from the time his dues fall due until January 1, 1911, when they shall begin anew to pay \$1.50 in advance for one year. Thus making all dues fall due in January hereafter.

The above \$1.50 dues shall be apportioned as follows: 15c remains in the local union treasury; 25c shall be forwarded by the local union secretary to the county union secretary. The remaining \$1.10 shall be forwarded to the State union secretary. The local union shall have authority to increase their dues at their discretion.

The state secretary shall forward 80c of this amount to the national union secretary for general expenses of the organization and to pay for the official paper.

The foregoing embraces all the constitution with reference to dues as it affects the local, county, state and national union. The idea herein of providing that parties joining the order during the year are to pay at the rate of 12 1-2c per month is for the purpose of making all the annual dues fall due on the first of January each year. The same is true of providing that persons already members should pay at the rate of 12 1-2c per month for the fractional part of 1910 that they owe dues for, is likewise for the purpose of making the dues of all old members fall due on January 1, of each year.

Some few local secretaries have remitted county union dues to me for this year sending only 15c to the member. They will note that according to the foregoing section of the

## STEALING HOME! A Good Test for a Stocking



## The Test of Hosiery

Is not only in action but in wearers. People who do not even walk very much are often the first to wear out their Hose. There are many reasons. One is that too often Hose are fitted too short. This is a common failing and should be avoided. It not only shortens the life of the Hose, but causes ingrowing nails, and in other ways uncomfortable. We make extra effort to handle only the best wearing hosiery.

To prove this it is only necessary to say to people who know that we sell "Holeproof" and "Wunderhose."

"Fay Knit, Burson, Monarch and Bear Brand.

To them it is enough said--to others it will pay you to always to

DEPEND ON  
**BARNARD & CO.**  
HARTFORD, KY.

State Constitution they are required to send an additional 10c per member and hereafter send 25c for each member.  
C. E. SMITH,  
Sec'y, Ohio Co. Union A. S. of E.

## To Aid Students.

The Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green, Ky., Robert H. McCaslin Pastor, is very desirous of rendering any service possible to young men and women coming to the city. Therefore earnestly asks the co-operation of Pastors, parents and friends of all young people who may be coming to the different institutions of learning in Bowling Green and to that end, the Brotherhood asks that the names and addresses of any of their friends who are now in the city or who intend coming in the near future, be sent to the Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood will take pleasure in looking up these young men and women and inviting them to the services of the Church during their stay in this city.

The brotherhood is an organization of Christian men which seeks to interest men in the Church, to secure their attendance and to be helpful in any way to men in general.

Address R. F. Dulaney, Neale Bldg., Bowling Green, Ky.

## Penny Pictures

You can get them at Schroeter's Studio. But remember, I will not make them after

**March 5.**

Better take advantage of the first pretty day and come. You get

**24 For 25 Cents**

Groups 10c extra. It may be some time before I will make Penny Pictures again, so don't miss this opportunity.

Yours truly,  
**EMORY SCHROETER.**

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Or a prescription, we've got the goods. We've got all the different lines of proprietary medicines and are prepared to fill your prescriptions just as the doctor wants them. We've got the pure drugs, and know how.

And we've got all the other things that go along with the drug business, such as Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Perfumes, Etc. We believe we can come nearer satisfying your wants than anybody in our business. Try us and see. Our prices are always right.

**Hartford Drug Co.**  
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for the refined and dainty woman is what she demands now. Americans are up-to-date on dentistry, and are not satisfied with anything but the acme of perfection in dental work, and they know they will get it when they come to Doctors HARDIN & BELL. Office on Center Street, in the Republican Building, Hartford, Ky. Phone 218.



## CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

Brevity on a Tombstone—Douglas Jerrold's Suggestion.

Among the 1,300 epitaphs collected by Ernest R. Suffling in "Epitaphia" are many quaint and curious specimens. Grimaldi off the stage was said to be a sufferer from melancholia. It will be remembered that, going to a physician on one occasion, he described his case, when the worthy doctor briskly told him to "shake off the feeling. Go and see Grimaldi, and if he does not cure you your case is indeed hopeless." "Alas," said the poor sufferer, "I am Grimaldi." His epitaph reads "Here Am I."

A prize of \$100 is said to have been offered by one Thorpe, who was desirous of being perpetuated but briefly on his tombstone. One competitor sent in "Here Lies Thorpe's Corpse." This was certainly brief enough, but finally it was cut to "Thorpe's Corpse."

Many of our readers know the Douglas Jerrold and Charles Knight story. They were dining together on one occasion when the conversation turned upon epitaphs. Knight half in jest suggested that Jerrold should write his (Knight's) epitaph. The subject dropped at the time; but, walking home together in the evening, they came to a spot where each had to take a separate road. Jerrold, extending his hand to his friend, remarked, "I've thought of a capital epitaph for you." "What is it?" said his friend, much interested. "Oh, very brief and very simple, 'Good Night!'"

There are many curious epitaphs on wives. Here's one from Ulverston, Lancashire:

Here lies my wife,  
Here lies she,  
Hallelujah!  
Hallelujah!

An inscription placed over the grave of a missionary who was accidentally shot in India read thus:

Here lies the Rev. A. B.  
For many years missionary in B. district.  
He was accidentally shot by his native servant.  
"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

At Chelmsford, Essex, on a stone to the memory of "Mary Blewitt of the Swan" it is stated that she "was the wife of nine husbands successively, but the ninth outlived her." It is added, "The Text to Her Funeral Sermon Was, 'Last of All, the Woman Died Also.'"—Westminster Gazette.

## A VERY QUEER BIRD.

The One Young Mark Twain Sprung Upon the Scientists.

Mark Twain's father was an ornithologist. He had several friends who were also enthusiasts on the subject of birds. Whenever any one of them discovered a rare avis it was the custom to have a consultation. Mark had been a witness of several of these bird inquiries and had noted the delight the old men took in discussing a new found specimen. One day it occurred to him to provide the Hannibal ornithologists with a real curio in the form of a bird. He killed a crow and also a barnyard rooster. Plucking out the tail feathers of both the crow and the rooster, he substituted the rooster's tail feathers for those of the crow, producing a unique effect. When he had the specimen nicely prepared he went to his father and, handing it to him, said:

"Here, father, is a very curious bird I shot. I thought you would be interested in it."

The old gentleman gazed upon the specimen with astonishment. That evening the ornithologists of Hannibal were assembled in Mr. Clemens' parlor. The rare specimen was put before them. The discussion was long and learned. The opinions expressed were various. One thought the bird was an offshoot of the bird of paradise family; others had equally ridiculous notions as to its ancestry. But there was one who refused to be swayed by the peculiarity of the bird's tail from the judgment that it was of the crow family.

"Why, just look here," he said, lifting the bird by its tail feathers. He got no further. The feathers came out. There was a quick closing of a door. Mr. Clemens started to leave the room.

"Gentlemen," he said, "please excuse me a few moments. I will see Samuel first and explain later."

## The Commons.

The "second chamber," or "commons," or "popular assembly," or "house of representatives," as it is variously termed, takes us back to the battle between the Patricians and Plebs in republican Rome. In the language of a very high authority on the subject, "The first real anticipation of a second (popular) chamber, armed with a veto on the proposals of a separate authority and representing a different interest (the interest of the body of the people as opposed to the interest of the hitherto dominant aristocracy), occurs in the Roman tribunate." When the Roman Plebs got their tribunes the very beginning of the modern machinery of the commons or house of representatives was established.—New York American.

## Tommy's Defense.

Mamma—Tommy, you've been fighting again. Your clothes are torn, and your face is scratched. Why can't you do like your little sister? She never fights. Small Tommy—Well, mamma, it's better to have a good square fight and get all the mad out of you than to carry it in you for months like girls do.—Chicago News.

## More's the Pity.

Patience—It takes two to make a quarrel, you know. Patrice—And yet I have known quarrels to occur when two persons have been made one.—Yonkers Statesman.

## ROUSSEAU'S SHYNESS.

In Experience the Composer Had in a Country Inn.

On one occasion Rousseau composed an opera, which was performed before King Louis XV. and met with the royal approval. The king sent for him, and if he had put in an appearance he would probably have obtained a pension. He was, however, of a retiring disposition and could not bring himself to face the court. To his friends he gave as a reason his republican opinions, but his real reason was his shyness.

Accordingly he fled from the court and sought the privacy of a country inn. While he was there a man came in who began telling the company that he was the celebrated Rousseau and proceeded to give an account of the opera, which, he said, had been performed before the king with great success.

Most men in Rousseau's position would have felt nothing but contempt for the impostor, but this extraordinary man felt only pity and shame. "I trembled and blushed so," he tells us in his "Confessions," "for fear the man should be found out that I was the impostor." He was afraid that somebody might come in who knew him and expose the pretender. At last he could bear it no longer and slipped out unobserved.

Very few people would treat an impostor like that.—Westminster Gazette.

## PENGUINS.

The Comical Way These Queer Birds of the Antarctic Act.

"The resemblance of penguins to human beings is always noticed," says Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton in his book, "The Heart of the Antarctic." "This is partly due to the habit of walking erect. But there are truly a great many human traits about them. They are the civilized natives of these regions, and their civilization, if much simpler than ours, is in some respects higher and more worthy of the name." Of two of the photographs that appear in the book the following remarks are made:

"An emperor penguin, meeting an emperor or men or dogs, bows gravely till his beak is almost touching his breast. Keeping his head bowed, he makes a long speech in a muttering manner, short sounds following in groups of four or five. Having finished the speech, the head is kept bowed a few seconds for politeness sake. Then it is raised, and he describes with his bill as large a circle as the points of his neck will allow. If you have not comprehended he tries again. Meantime his followers are apt to get impatient. They are sure he is acting incorrectly. Then another male will waddle forward, elbow the first aside and repeat the ceremony. Both emperors and adelles move, when the surface is suitable, by tobogganing."

## Wild British Cattle.

The wild cattle of Great Britain have become one of the curiosities of the bovine race in England. There are very few herds of them remaining, and most of these are diminishing from a very natural cause. Of course they are confined in parks and are jealously guarded from any admixture of alien blood. They are as wild as buffaloes and are treated in the same way with deer. In color they are white, with red ears, and historians assert that they had a large share in the evolution of the Shorthorn as it is known today. It is certain that the color mentioned very often crops up quite unexpectedly in our pedigree herds. They will probably become extinct in a few years owing to the extreme difficulty of procuring sires unrelated to the herds and yet of the same breed.—Farm and Home.

## The Scented Court.

The rage for perfumes reached its height during the reign of Louis XV. Throughout the continent his court was known as the "scented court." It was then the custom when giving a large entertainment for the hostess to inform her guests what particular odor she would use for perfuming her rooms, and each guest would use that odor in making her toilet. At court a different perfume was used for each day of the week. Much more attention was paid to the use of the perfume than to soap and water, and cleanliness was not numbered among the virtues of that age.

## How She Escaped.

Pauline, who had been attending school for almost two weeks, was telling of the misbehavior of some of her little classmates. At her mother's question as to whether it had ever been necessary for the teacher to speak to her Pauline answered quickly, "Oh, no, mamma." Then, "She had to speak to all the class but me this afternoon." "Why, what did she say?" "Oh, she said, 'Now, children, we'll all wait until Pauline is in order.'"—De-linctor.

## Lost Opportunity.

"And you didn't hear of it?" inquired Mrs. Gabbie.  
"Not one word."  
"Why, I've known it for a week, so I supposed everybody heard of it."

## Even Up.

She (sternly)—I heard a noise very late. He (facetiously)—Was it the night falling? She—No, it wasn't. It was the day breaking.—Baltimore American.

## Cautious.

Thompson—Suppose a man should call you a liar. What would you do? Jones (hesitatingly)—What sized man?—Jewish Ledger.

## Wanted His Money Back.

It is an old saying that "you cannot eat your cake and have it too." But a seaisick person usually cares little for either side of the proposition. The captain of one of the steamships plying between this country and Italy, which arrived at New York with over 600 immigrants, tells a rather amusing story of a heated interview held between himself and one of them on the voyage across.

The vessel had been out a few days and had encountered some heavy seas. The first morning that calmer weather prevailed one of the steerage passengers appeared for the first time above deck and with a face as white as a sheet approached the captain.

"This has got to stop!" he said angrily.

"What has?" asked the captain, in surprise.

"This feeling of death. When I bought my ticket I was told it included meals, but I can't keep my food down. Now, it has got to stop, captain, or else I want my passage money back. You cannot break your contract in this fashion with me."

It took all the captain's ingenuity to pacify him during the rest of the trip.—Youth's Companion.

## No Chance For the Truth.

"Be truthful," said the teacher.

"Always," answered the boy.

"Always," answered the teacher.

"Never tell a lie?"

"Never."

"Not even a white lie?"

"Not even a white lie."

"Huh," ejaculated the lad scornfully, "it's a mighty good thing for you you ain't a boy with my dad for a father!"

"Why?" asked the teacher.

"Because," replied the boy, "if you was my dad's little boy, and you'd heard what he said about Aunt Eliza comin' to visit us with her children, and Aunt Eliza had asked you if you weren't all glad to see her, and you'd told the truth, like I did, you'd think there was a place where your trousers was mighty thin after dad had finished with you."

He went back to his desk, and as he sat down with great care there was an expression on his face that showed the great lesson of truth had been, at least in a measure, lost on him.—London Tit-Bits.

## Japanese Days of Rest.

As a rule, no Sunday is observed among laborers in Japan, but the first and fifteenth of every month and every local and national holiday are their days of rest.

## Claim Largest Meteorite.

The Field museum in Chicago claims to have the largest meteorite in the world. It weighs over two tons and was found at Tonopah, Nev.

## Ladies Take Notice.

We can clean and press your coat suits, skirts, jackets, cloaks or wraps. Also clean your kid gloves and muffs. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Hartford Pressing Club.

## Stops the Cough, heals the Lungs

QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

If not better then any other money back

J. C. MENDENHALL MEDICINE CO.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

## Many a Peck of peanuts.

Americans are the greatest peanut eaters in the world—they would be even if there were no crabs. In 1907 and 1908 Japan exported 17,000,000 pounds of peanuts, and the United States took nearly all of them.

## Reward for Dog.

I will give \$15 reward for apprehension and conviction of their who stole my dog, fox hound, white and black spotted with red ears, black spot on center of back, white legs with red mingled with white. Answers name of Spot. LON STEVENS.

## Helped Launch Republican Party.

Newcastle, Ind., Feb. 17.—Martin L. Bundy, aged 93, one of the survivors of the launching of the Republican party, and adviser to Oliver T. Morton, when he was Governor of Indiana, died today. He was known as Newcastle's "grand old man."

## The Lash of a Fiend

would have been about as welcome to A. Cooper of Oswego, N. Y., as a merciless lung-racking cough that defied all remedies for years. "It was most troublesome at night," he writes, "nothing helped me till I used Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me completely. I never coughed at night now. Millions know its matchless merit for stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, sore lungs, lagrippe, asthma, hemorrhage, croup, whooping cough or hayfever. It relieves quickly and never fails to satisfy. A trial convinces, 50c \$1.00 Trial bottle free. It's positively guaranteed by all druggists."

## Buford.

(Left over from last week.)

Feb. 23.—Those on the sick list are Misses Belle Hussey and Annie Taylor.

Mr. Roscoe Holbrook attended the singing at Bethel Wednesday night.

Prof. Taylor has moved on Lee Harden's place to raise a crop this

**"Silver Plate that Wears"**

Those who seek perfection in silverware invariably choose forks, spoons and fancy serving pieces stamped with the renowned trade mark

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**ROGERS BROS. X'S**

In quality and beauty of design, this well-known silver is unsurpassed. Its remarkable durability has won it the popular title "Silver Plate that Wears."

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ROGERS BROS. CO. (International Silver Co., Successors.) MERIDEN, CONN.

year.

Mrs. Mary Newton is visiting her grand-son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Richeson this week.

Mrs. J. D. Holbrook is slowly improving.

Mr. Arthur Nance and wife are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Nance.

## A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

It quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

It quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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## Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. O. Keown and Lon Black. Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and Third Mondays in May and November, two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk, C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Quarterly Court—Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Mosley, Surveyor, Fordsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2, Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2, Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

## JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December. Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centerville, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in June, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in February, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

C. V. Miles, Fordsville, Thursday after 2nd Monday in February, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in February, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 2nd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thos. Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in February, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

## HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; G. B. Likens, City Attorney; Sam Riley, Marshal. Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; S. K. Cox, Treasurer. Members of Council, T. R. Barnard, W. J. Bean, W. M. Fair, Pen Taylor, W. E. Ellis, E. P. Moore, School Trustees—J. S. Glenn, chairman; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary, C. M. Barnett, C. M. Crowe and Dr. E. B. Pendleton.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Virgil Elgin Pastor.

Baptist Church—Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. J. W. Bruner, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m. Elder Henry Clay Ford, pastor.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9:45. Rev. T. C. Wilson, pastor.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M. meets first and third Monday night in each month. W. E. Ellis, W. M.; C. M. Crowe, Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. M. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. R. Holbrook, High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84, O. E. S. meets second and fourth Monday evening. Mrs. T. R. Barnard, W. M.; Miss Willie Smith, Secretary.

Rough Rider Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias, meets every Tuesday night. S. A. Anderson, C. C.; J. G. Keown, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday night. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets second and fourth Thursday night in each month. Mrs. Alice Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lulu Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 233, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Friday night in each month. A. B. Riley, Noble Grand; B. D. Schroeder, Secretary.

Ohio Tribe No. 188, Imp. Order Red Men, meets second and fourth Wednesday night in each month. Walter Campbell, Sachem; A. E. Pate, Chief of Records.

Preston Morton Post No. 4, G. A. R., holds regular meetings Saturday before the first Monday in each month. Ashford Mills, Commander; J. M. Rogers, Adj.

Carpenters and Joiners local No. 188, meets 1st Saturday night in each month. Noah Skaggs, Pres.; W. D. Luce, Sec-Treas.

## National Officers.

C. O. Drayton, Pres., Greenville, Ill. M. F. Sharp, V. Pres., Bowling Green, Ky.

S. D. Kump, Sec. and Treas., Indianapolis, Ind.

State Officers: J. C. Cantrill, Pres., Georgetown, Ky. C. M. Barnett, Vice President, Hartford, Ky.

S. B. Robertson, Secretary, Calhoun, Ky. Ohio County Officers: S. L. Stevens, Pres., Beaver Dam, Ky.

C. E. Smith, Sec., Hartford, Ky. D. Ford, Treas., Hartford, Ky.

## COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Henry Leach, Chairman, Hartford, Ky. 1. L. B. Tichenor, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 5.

J. A. Bellamy, Whitesville, Ky. S. F. D. Baughn, Hartford, Ky.

T. W. McQuady, Bazelton, Ky. S. Richard Plumer, Taylor Mines, Ky.

J. L. Brown, Rockport, Ky.



## RADICAL RAILROAD REGULATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON BUSINESS.

With enormous crops commanding the highest prices ever known; with every kind of business on a safe and sensible basis; with merchandise stocks of all kinds almost at a minimum; with everybody desirous of making good all the necessary improvements which the past two years' depression would not permit of, and to fill up stocks which have been almost depleted, with plenty of money and credit to do all these things, there is a hesitation by the greater part of the business community, for the reason that something has appeared calling a halt in the progress which had so fairly started in the latter half of 1909. The one great and most apparent element which has caused this hesitation, is that the railroad corporations of this country have stopped the purchase of anything beyond their immediate necessities, so much so that betterments which had been projected, (which are not only betterments, but in a great many cases are almost, or soon will be necessities) amounting to over one thousand millions of dollars, have been held up. It is customary for railroads to prepare their budgets of expenditures January 1st. If these budgets had been prepared on the lines of necessities, the outlook for general business, particularly among manufacturers, would be exceptionally good for 1910. These budgets have not been presented, and are not within the call, or even within the sight of those who would gladly welcome them, and it is doubtful when we will be able to make any reasonable forecast in the manufacturing and commercial world. It is unquestionably true that the railroads would gladly enter into a year of liberal expenditure, but as matters stand now, it is quite possible that they will be compelled to drop back into the condition they were in the latter part of 1907 and during the year 1908, that is, purchase nothing except that which is absolutely essential, and the reasons are exactly the same as those as existed in the early part of 1907—that is, "Radical Railroad Regulations."

Our legislators seem to be unmindful of the causes of the depression of 1907 and 1908, and give every indication of re-entering the field with even more laws to interfere with and discourage the investment of money in railroad enterprises whether it be for increases or improvements in existing lines, and absolutely calling a halt on new projected railroad enterprises. And the railroads have not reached the position that they now occupy through any concerted plan; they all realize and appreciate the necessity of renewing their tracks and equipment that the recent depression would not permit of. This in the face of a very general actual or threatened demand for large increases in the wages of their employees, and knowing that the only way they can grant these advances will be by a corresponding advance in their revenue, and the only way in which they could increase this revenue would be by raising their rates, and certainly the outlook for this is far from promising. They have no certainty as to the character of legislation to come; they are in positive fear of Congress, and are warranted in that fear by special bills already introduced, which is a sufficient cause for them to hesitate. They are not certain that the people generally would favor any increase in rates, and they are equally uncertain as to whether the public would not side with labor in its increased demands upon the railroads. They feel, as all owners of property naturally would feel, that the earning capacity of their property is now absolutely dependent upon the manner in which they shall be governed. They do not know what that government is going to be; they are almost positive that there will be no legislation which will cause an increased desire on the part of investors to put their money into railroad properties. They have been given to understand that probably their borrowing capacity is to be limited within narrow lines by the Government, so that even if they were willing to make these expenditures, it would be difficult for them to obtain the necessary financing.

In fact, looking at it from any point, the owners of railroad property have nothing to see that would encourage them in spending any money until they have a more definite idea as to what extent they are going to be controlled and directed by the National Government, and under such circumstances, all of the vast industrial enterprises that are

depending upon the railroads, will find that at the time that their present orders upon which they are working, issued some six months ago when it was not dreamed of that the present adverse conditions could possibly arise, will have been completed, that we will again be in practically the same position that we were in during the early part of 1908. Therefore, it is of the greatest importance that some decided action be taken by the Government at as early a date as possible, as there will be no improvement until this uncertainty has been overcome, and in my judgment unless Congress restrains its interference with the earning capacities of the railroads, there will be a permanent set-back in the general business of the country, that it may take years to overcome.

Some Congressmen think that the railroad interests are the real force that is behind the rapidly growing unrest of the business men regarding legislation. This is absurd; we need no spur to wake us up to our unfortunate situation, which is by no means confined to railroad supply institutions.

I do not think there will be any change in these affairs until the business man, the manufacturer, and their employees realize that they have got to make a fight for their interests. The producers of wool, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and many other special articles in this country, have so interested themselves in their business that they have forced the General Government to put a special protective tax on the things they produce, which we and our employees, who do not produce them, have to pay for, and to many of which we do not object.

On the same principal, and for the same reason, when business men become as active in looking after their interests, and with the same rights, we can induce the General Government to give us equal protection by allowing the railroad companies, who are the producers of our revenue, to make sufficient profit to enable them to buy a full plenty of the goods they need which we manufacture. This will involve no special tax, will mean better railroad service, and more business for everyone, particularly the working man; and when it is considered that in reality 90 per cent. of all the money received by the railroads and ourselves goes directly to the working people, we should have the solid endorsement and individual support of every working man in the country.

### CAUSE.

The trouble with the whole situation is that many of the men who make the laws are not familiar with the true inwardness of the relations and dependence which the manufacturing and business interests have upon the general railroad situation, nor do they realize that in administering their so-called discipline to the railroad companies, that we are to a great extent the ultimate consumers of that discipline.

### REMEDY.

Tell your National and State representatives that a halt must be called on all "Radical Railroad Regulation," and ask him to do the same TO-DAY.

January 22nd, 1910.

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### Simple Candy Receipts.

Fruit Candy.—Wet two cups of sugar with two tablespoonfuls of water and boil until very thick. Stir in now a box of seeded and pickled-over raisins, and when these are well coated with the candy, pour the mixture into buttered tins and mark off into bars.

Nut Candy.—Put in a saucepan at the side of the range two cups of light brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water and a teaspoonful of vanilla. When these ingredients are melted bring to a brisk boil and cook until a little dropped into cold water is crisp. Do not stir until this point is reached, then beat in quickly broken nutmeats and pour the candy on buttered tins to harden. When nearly cold mark off into strips or squares.

### Success.

Success doesn't depend so much on doing big things now and then, but on doing little things well.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Mendenhall

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(BY WILBERT E. HALL.)

Imagination and memory work in close association; they mutually assist each other, though neither does the others work. Percepts and concepts are more firmly impressed on the memory by the aid of imagination which aims to make them more comprehensive.

When the memory's repeated efforts to recall some past experience prove futile then the imagination offers its assistance by presenting various modifications and additions until the right combination is made, and the result attained is recognized as being the correct representation of the thing desired to be re-produced. The power to reproduce does not belong to the imagination; that power comes under the province of the mind. The imagination merely adds to or alters what the mind recalls, until such a combination is made as the consciousness recognizes as being correct.

The work of imagination is to modify, combine and create. Modifying is the easier of the three processes it involves the changing of an idea or a percept without altering its essential form or character. To combine is to put two or more percepts or concepts together from which we must produce something characteristically different from either of them in its highest form, this process is creation. But imagination is creation only when the required products are unlike any actual reality. Imagination creates no new material; but it builds new things out of the materials which are furnished by the percepts and memory.

There are various forms or various ways in which this imagination manifests its activity, the lowest of which is called fancy or fantasy. Fancy is imagination which is freed from the restraint of will and the criticism of judgement and is commonest in which state one gives up to the current of remembrance and fancy plays with the contents of consciousness. Fantasy is usually the foremost characteristic of an idle mind. The "Arabian Nights," "Gulliver's Travels," "She," and the "Culprit Pay," were the result of fancy. Fancy is the only faculty that plays, and should not be permitted to run riot lest it should become dangerous. The imagination should be cultivated for it admits of as much pleasure and practical benefit as does any of the other faculties.

The sympathetic imagination is of incalculable benefit to the teacher for by it he can feel as the pupil feels, misunderstand as the pupil misunderstands and understand from the learner's point of view. In much of the work in arithmetic we have need of a practical imagination. Geography an history and biography are especially valuable in cultivating the imagination. The student of primary or advanced geography who has never seen a river or an island, an oasis or a volcano, can create pretty accurate concepts of them for himself out of his concepts of small streams, land, productive and unproductive soils, and hills.

The student of history must put himself back into the time of which he reads and gives his imagination full sway, he must see the people, their modes of dress; must feel their emotions and desires, hopes and ambitions; must make himself one of them. When this is done the pupil will enjoy history; but years of toil over the printed page in an attempt to memorize would probably never make a scholar any the wiser.

Imagination builds the moral character mainly through its exercise in literature, history and biography. Character almost wholly depends upon ideas, and these ideas are the standards which the imagination forms and sets before us as the measures of our conduct. These materials from which our ideals are formed we get mainly from the lives around us and from what we read. The ideals in fiction are often distorted and untrue. This is why most older persons persist in selecting the books that children read, because no book that does not hold up honest, sincere and earnest characters as the only kind worth having, should be read at all. Too many children are leaving their school books and devoting their spare-time in studying fiction.

We so often hear young pupils speak of the school studies as being dry and uninteresting, but while they are not as attractive as the majority of us wish them to be, I believe as this sketch is intended to say, "A little study and a free use of the imagination will make them so."

### SANDEFURS CROSSING.

(Left over from last week.) Feb. 22.—Farmers are getting be-

hind with their work this bad weather.

Messrs. Blain Westerfield, Alfred Westerfield, Clifford London, B. Leach, Bert Davis, Joda Raley and Martin Porter attended church at Beaver Dam Sunday night.

Mr. Dempsey Westerfield and sons, Emmett and Ervan, of Owensboro, visited Mr. Perry Westerfield and family a few days last week.

Miss Martha Westerfield is attending school at Fordsville.

Miss Leslie Miller is able to be out again.

Mr. Dee Miller, of Hickory, spent Saturday with W. N. Miller and family.

Miss Mattie McSherry has been on the sick list is some better.

Miss Mollie Miller has returned home after several weeks visit at Taylor Mines.

Messrs. Everitt Likens and El-dred Leach are attending school at Beaver Dam.

Several from here attended church at Bald Knob Sunday.

Mr. Thompson Black thinks spring is near as the martins have been coming around.

Mr. D. Leach has his new barn about completed.

Messrs. Blain and Alfred Westerfield made a business trip to Beaver Dam Monday.

Misses Nona and Ona Westerfield and Master Chester Edwards visited Leslie, Mollie and Eva Miller Sunday afternoon.

### Cheap Clubbing Rates.

We have made an arrangement with the publishers of the Inland Farmer, of Louisville, whereby we are enabled to furnish The Hartford Republican and that paper one year for \$1.50. The Inland Farmer is a weekly Journal and one of the best farm papers published in the United States. Our readers should take advantage of this offer.

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It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of known composition. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. See that you get what you ask for.



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THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer.....	1.75
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## FRIENDS KEEP UP THE FIGHT

Notwithstanding the County Unit  
Idea Is in Cold Storage.

HAS NO CHANGE THIS SESSION

Governor Wilson Gives Solons Additional Advice About What the State Needs and What Ought to Be Done. Court Ruling of Vast Importance to Tobacco Growers—Millions Spent Yearly For Education That Seemingly Does Not Educate.

BY J. H. STUART.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—The county unit extension bill is dead, and there is now no chance of any one of the bills becoming a law at this session of the legislature, but the friends of the measure keep on fighting just the same. The senate has indefinitely postponed two county unit bills already, but a third one was introduced on Thursday, and every effort will be made to get it to a vote. On the same day an attempt was made to get a vote on the same kind of a bill in the house, but it failed because two-thirds did not vote to take the bill up out of its regular order. There seems to be no earthly chance to get the measure through the house before some time next week at the earliest, and by that time the rules of the senate places everything under control of the rules committee of that body and no bill can be called up for passage except by consent of that committee. That committee is opposed to any county unit bill by an almost unanimous vote, and will therefore always prevent it from coming up.

A number of serious charges have been made in connection with this bill or bills, especially against several of the senators who have been voting against it. It is charged that pledges were signed to the effect that certain senators would support the measure whenever it came up, and they have not done so. On the other hand, it is stated as a fact that in two or more instances, at least, the said senators admit they signed the pledge, but did so on the condition that the members of the Anti-Saloon league in their districts would use their influence and vote for the election of the said senators. Then it is further stated that after these pledges had been signed, the Anti-Saloon league members in those districts voted and worked against the said senators, and for that reason they do not feel bound to keep a pledge or contract that was first broken by the other party to the contract. How true this is can not be ascertained, but it shows there are two sides to the matter.

Governor Willson has certainly done his duty along the line of giving the legislature advice about what the state needs and what ought to be done. He sent two messages of considerable length to the solons earlier in the session, and on Thursday sent in a third of some 30 type-written pages. The following is a short synopsis of his recommendations in the last message:

He urges the passage of some law providing the manner of selecting electors for president and vice president, as the statute is now silent on that subject.

He recommends an appropriation of \$5,000 to pay part of the expenses of the dedication of the Lincoln Farm Association buildings and monument in Larue county, and \$1,500 annually to help keep it in repair.

He urges that some progress be made in the improvement of the school facilities and to enforce a better attendance of school children. He says that of the 739,000 children in the state only an average of 311,000 attend the schools and, therefore, half of the \$3,000,000 given annually to the schools is wasted, and he wants some law passed to remedy this defect.

He recommends modest appropriations for the Colored Normal school and for the Home Society for Colored

Children.

He asks that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the purpose of having a competent engineer make a road map of the state, so that the next legislature may see and know what is needed in the way of good roads legislation.

He says there is great need of an annual contingent expense fund of \$5,000 for the governor to be expended by him in paying the expenses of entertaining public guests of the state and of attending public functions.

He again urged that the two penitentiaries be placed under the state board of control, thus abolishing the prison commission.

He urges that the state liquor license be increased for every retail dealer to \$500 a year.

He recommends that the state enact an income tax of its own, instead of urging the national government to collect on the incomes in Kentucky.

He urges that the election law be amended so as to do away with the issuing of registration certificates, and in some other details.

He strongly recommends the passage of a bill to pay about \$30,000 which he says is due the soldiers who served under Governor Taylor in 1900, and says the state should have a public utilities commission like that of New York to control all public utility corporations.

He earnestly indorses the proposed law giving women the right to vote in school elections, and recommends strongly that a law providing for state bank examiners be passed.

He recommends that the appropriation for maintaining the new state-house be increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

He urges that the law empowering the issuing of patents for land belonging to the state, free of cost, be discontinued, as the state should receive something for her vacant land.

He says some of the officers in some of the counties of the state are receiving more than the constitutional limit of \$5,000 in salaries, and urges that some law be passed to enforce the constitution.

He recommends that the annual appropriation for the state militia be increased from an average of \$10 per enlisted soldier to \$50 per soldier.

He earnestly recommends that some step be taken to prevent the pollution of the streams of the state, especially the Ohio river.

In discussing the bond issue bill in the senate, much was said about the amount of money paid out for schools by the state every year, and some astounding facts were developed. Kentucky pays out her money for education on the per capita plan, that is, so much for each school child enrolled. Over \$3,000,000 are thus paid out every year in this state, and it was stated as a fact that the per capita paid by this state is larger than that paid by the state of Massachusetts or any other state in the Union, yet with all that, Kentucky is at the bottom of the list when it comes to the per cent of illiteracy among its inhabitants. This shows a most unusual state of affairs, when this enormous sum of money is spent every year for education that don't seem to educate. Right here in the state capital nearly every week some really very nice looking and intelligent looking men come into the county clerk's office to get a license to marry and can not sign their names in the marriage certificate book. This has led to the suggestion that an educational qualification be placed on marriages—that is, both the bride and groom must give a practical demonstration that they can read and write before a marriage license will be issued to them, provided they are under 30 years of age. This, it is said, will cause hundreds of young people to attend school who do not now do so.

The court of appeals decided a case of vast importance to the tobacco growers of Kentucky, and decided it in favor of those who organized the pools. The decision upholds the constitutionality of the law known as the Crecelius law, which made it a misdemeanor to sell pooled tobacco without the written consent of the agent with whom it was pooled. The Christian circuit court held that the law was unconstitutional and that indictments returned under it were void. The higher court in upholding the opposite, says:

"The conditions which gave rise to the act are known of all men. At the

time of its enactment, there was but one buyer for the farmers' tobacco. As individuals, the farmers were unable to cope with the situation.

"The legislature of 1906 decided it wise to enact the law authorizing pools of the crop and to select an agent to make the sales. While the law in question gives the right of injunction to prevent such sales, it is manifest that such means would prove ineffectual. To prevent such state of case the unlawful selling of pooled products was made a misdemeanor.

"We can not say that the legislature exceeded its power when it made the unlawful sale of pooled products a misdemeanor.

"Having held that it was within the power of the general assembly to make it unlawful for the owner to violate his pooling contract by selling without the written consent of the agent, we think it was likewise within its power to enact that a party who knowingly purchased pooled products and brought about the violation of the pooler's contract, should also be punished."

The cost of maintaining the new state house is proving to be greater than was first estimated, and the legislature has been urged by the governor to increase the annual appropriation from \$16,000 to \$25,000. The building has its own power plant for heat, light and water, and it takes several skilled men to operate this plant. Besides, it takes a big force of men and women to keep the splendid new building clean and decent looking. So far the legislature has shown no disposition to make the needed increase, but it may take some action towards the last of the session.

The end of the 60-day session will come on March 15, and still there seems but little chance that any bill will be enacted to relieve the deficit in the treasury and allow the state's creditors to get their money without having to wait for a year for it. It was thought that the bond issue bill would pass the senate, but when a vote was taken on it a majority voted against it. A motion was entered to reconsider, but it is very doubtful if it ever passes even the senate.

Many of the legislators, especially in the house, are still wedded to the idea of issuing interest-bearing warrants, and 'twixt the two dilemmas both measures will likely fail.

## Commonwealth Docket of the March Term 1910.

FIRST DAY.

4340 Com'th. vs. James. Espy.  
4343 Com'th. vs. James. Espy.  
4344 Com'th. vs. James. Espy.  
4345 Com'th. vs. James. Espy.  
4449 Com'th. vs. R. W. Ragland.  
4454 Com'th. vs. F. D. McNally.  
4576 Com'th. vs. Louis Davis.  
4594 Com'th. vs. John Amos.  
4597 Com'th. vs. Leslie Thomas.  
4600 Com'th. vs. Louis Weinberger.  
4602 Com'th. vs. Roy Crowe.  
4605 Com'th. vs. Roy Elder.  
4606 Com'th. vs. Joe Elder.  
4614 Com'th. vs. Gilbert Hayse.  
4615 Com'th. vs. Jesse D. Grant.  
4632 Com'th. vs. Jesse D. Grant.  
4633 Com'th. vs. Jobe Wilson.  
4637 Com'th. vs. Richard Raymond.  
4644 Com'th. vs. Ben Burgess.  
4646 Com'th. vs. John Goodman.  
4647 Com'th. vs. Harrison Peach, et al.  
4652 Com'th. vs. Sam Collins.  
4655 Com'th. vs. Chas. D. Fulkerson.  
4658 Com'th. vs. Sherman Eisk, et al.  
4659 Com'th. vs. Grover Morris.  
4660 Com'th. vs. Leslie Phillips.  
4661 Com'th. vs. Chas. Conder.  
4662 Com'th. vs. Lee Fulkerson, et al.  
4663 Com'th. vs. Ernest Pulliam.  
4664 Com'th. vs. Walter Galloway.  
4665 Com'th. vs. J. H. Ralph.  
4666 Com'th. vs. Lee Loyd.  
4667 Com'th. vs. Harrison Phelps.  
4669 Com'th. vs. Luther Loyd.  
4672 Com'th. vs. Ed Jackson, et al.

SECOND DAY.

4673 Com'th. vs. Owen Wells, et al.  
4674 Com'th. vs. Owen Wells, et al.  
4676 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.  
4677 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.  
4678 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.  
4679 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.  
4680 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.  
4681 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.  
4682 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.  
4683 Com'th. vs. Ira Pillows.  
4684 Com'th. vs. James Fuqua.  
4685 Com'th. vs. John Doe.  
4686 Com'th. vs. John Tipton.  
4687 Com'th. vs. John Lovely.  
4688 Com'th. vs. Alec Winfield.  
4689 Com'th. vs. Henry Franklin.  
4690 Com'th. vs. Reuben Howard, et al.  
4691 Com'th. vs. Ed Tiltford.  
4692 Com'th. vs. Riley Hurl.  
4693 Com'th. vs. Grover Morris, et al.  
4694 Com'th. vs. Bruno Frey.  
4695 Com'th. vs. Whalin Brooklins.  
4696 Com'th. vs. Ernest James, et al.  
4697 Com'th. vs. Chas. Peters.

## A Popular Couple Weds.

Mr. F. L. Rone and Miss Jennie James, both of Centertown, were married at the home of Rev. L. W. Tichenor at Matanzas last Tuesday evening. The rites of matrimony were solemnized by Rev. Tichenor in his usual pleasant manner which makes him very popular with the young people. Mr. Rone is a very prosperous farmer in his vicinity, while his bride is popular in social circles. Their many friends extend congratulations.

## CAMPAIGN OF LIES

THAT IS WHAT REPUBLICANS  
MUST PREPARE TO COM-  
BAT THIS YEAR.

## REFUTE TARIFF FALSEHOODS

Glaring Instances of Misrepresentation Resorted to by the Democrats—Bibles and Hosiery Are Not Made Higher by Payne Law.

Washington.—It is becoming more and more evident every day that the Democratic campaign of the present year is to be based largely upon misrepresentation, not to use a term more harsh. Consequently the Republican effort must be largely devoted to correcting these Democratic misrepresentations and promulgating the truth about the policies of the Republican party in general, and the new tariff law and the present administration in particular.

It will not serve the Republicans to say in regard to the effect of the new tariff law upon prices that there is not in the Payne tariff law a single advance in rate above the Dingley rates that justifies an increase in the final retail price to the ultimate consumer of a single necessary article of food, clothing or of household use—it will be necessary to go further and refute one after another of the Democratic falsehoods and make definite explanations as to specific articles.

Attention has already been called in these letters to the fact that there is no justification for the increase in price on boots and shoes, as the tariff on boots and shoes was reduced 60 per cent, and the duty on hides repealed altogether. It has already been stated, too, that there was no change whatever in the woolen schedule except a slight reduction, and therefore no dealer is warranted in increasing the price upon clothing. Other examples have been given and will continue to be enumerated during the campaign.

## Why Should Bibles Cost More?

But the latest Democratic pronouncement is of peculiar interest, even if it is not true. For the last few days a paragraph has been going the rounds of the Democratic press, and finally got into a Democratic speech in congress, that Bibles are to cost more after March 1 because of the new tariff on leather and paper. A large Bible publishing house is quoted as saying:

"Bibles are now about twenty per cent. higher than they have ever been before. The materials have gone up so high in price on account of the tariff that we cannot afford to sell our output at prices now listed."

Well, it is a very simple matter to get at the truth or falsity of this statement. The new tariff provides a lower rate of duty on paper suitable for printing newspapers and books, except in the highest grades of paper, on which the duty is the same as in the tariff acts of 1897 and 1894, and lower than in the acts of 1890 and 1883. The new tariff makes the duty on all kinds of leather suitable for bookbinding 25 per cent. lower, and on skin for morocco tanned but not finished 50 per cent. lower than the tariff acts of 1897, 1894, 1890 and 1883. And further, it is not claimed that the labor cost in the making of Bibles has been increased since the passage of the new act.

Another sort of misrepresentation that seems to be very popular is the alleged polls that have been made by certain magazines and newspapers in their effort to discredit Mr. Taft and his administration and the new tariff law. The latest of these is a poll of editors of certain states, a large majority of whom it is claimed have replied that they are dissatisfied with the new tariff and with the administration of Mr. Taft. Since this poll was announced returns have been coming in which give another side to the situation. In one congressional district, for instance, the editors are represented as being about two to one against the action of the speaker and the president in indorsing the tariff law. When the truth is ferreted out it is found that only one, or at the most two, of the papers in this district so replied, and individual letters from editors are pouring into Washington stating that the poll is grossly in error and that it does not reflect by any means the views of the Republican editors of the states so polled.

## Other Falsehood Campaigns.

There have been previous instances where attempts have been made to win elections by means of misrepresentation and falsehood. One or two of these attempts have been successful. Polk and Dallas undoubtedly would not have been elected in 1846 had not the Democrats played a very false game by announcing one policy in one part of the country and the opposite policy in another part of the country. The election of Grover Cleveland would not have been possible in 1892 had not the Democrats spread false information and appealed to the voters by means of misrepresentation.

It is well then that the campaign of 1910, which is evidently to be a campaign of misrepresentation on the part of the Democratic leaders and Democratic press, has begun early enough for the Republican leaders to correct the falsehoods which are being spread and to place before the people of the country the truth regarding the tariff and regarding the policy of the administration and the party. But the people must do some thinking for

themselves and must take the matter into their own hands if they are not again to be buncoed by the tactics of Democracy.

Every Republican who is told by his tailor, or his shoe dealer, or his merchant in any line of goods, and that a certain article has been increased in price because of the tariff, should make it his business to find out whether the tariff was increased on that article or not. This he can do by writing to his congressman or by sending a letter to the Republican congressional committee, Washington.

As in G. W. Curtis' Day.

We may in this connection quote an extract from the great speech of George William Curtis, made at the Republican convention of 1884. First, Mr. Curtis spoke of the Republican party as follows:

"I shall not repeat to you the splendid story of the Republican party; a story that we never tire of telling; and that our children will never tire of hearing; a story which is written upon the heart of every American citizen, because it recounts greater services for liberty, for the country, for mankind, than those of any party in any other nation, at any other period of time.

"And what is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the Republican party has been always the party of the best instincts, of the highest desires, of the American people. This is its special glory. It has represented the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism, and American devotion to liberty."

Then he followed with a brief description of the Democratic party in the following words:

"We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspirator for plunder and spoils."

The same descriptions will fit both parties to-day.

## Party Stands for Work.

In a recent speech Wade Ellis, the new chairman of the Ohio state Republican executive committee, said:

"The Republican party has one characteristic which always has and always will distinguish it from Democracy. It stands for work as against words. It is the party that does things as opposed to the party that dreams things. No man can point to a single promise ever made the people of this country by the Republican party which has not been kept. No man can point to a single promise made to the people of this country by the Democratic party which has not been broken. All we need, in order to be sure of the future, is to be true to the past. The Republican party made certain promises to the country in the last national platform, and if God gives him the strength, as he has given him the will, those promises will be redeemed by the man who was elected on that platform."

## Some Hosiery Facts.

From time to time since the Payne bill became a law, statements have appeared in the press that there has been a heavy increase in the price of hosiery; such is not the case, and the consumer is to-day getting better value for his money than ever before, notwithstanding the very heavy increase in the price of yarn.

Official statistics prove that since the Payne law went into force the value (duty paid) of German hosiery which reaches the consumer at 25 cents per pair, has been about 14.9 cents per pair, which makes it absolutely impossible for the American manufacturer to raise prices, and the same ratio has been maintained on all other grades of hosiery.

The average value of German hosiery (duty paid) has fallen from \$2.27 per dozen pairs in the first half of 1908, to about \$2.10 per dozen pairs in the quarter ending September 30, 1909.

Statements that there has been or there is going to be an increase in the price of hosiery misleads the consumer and creates a feeling of dissatisfaction among hosiery operatives.

A statement appeared not long ago in a prominent daily paper that the American manufacturers of hosiery had increased prices 50 per cent. within a year and were about to make a further increase of 25 per cent., which is absolutely impossible when the reduced price at which German hosiery is imported is taken into consideration.

## Tariff and Cost of Living.

By all means let one or both of the congress investigating committees show the relation of the tariff to the high cost of living.

For example, that cotton has been going up and up; no tariff. That, with a woolen tariff, clothes are as cheap as they ever were.

For example, that anthracite coal joined the upward procession; no tariff. A tariff on many cotton manufactures, which have scarcely advanced, though raw material and labor have.

For example, that sugar is dearer with a tariff reduction than it was when the duty was higher. That, with a duty on hides, shoes did not go up; now prices of shoes are mounting; free hides.

There is plenty more. Let's have it all, faithfully and officially. Then, perhaps, the people of the United States will understand that this cost of living question is a problem rather deeper than the average shallow party that undertakes to show us why something is that isn't and something isn't that is.—New York Press.

## Give the Farmers a Square Tariff Deal.

A Democratic member from the West introduced a bill in Congress providing that sugar, flour, eggs, vegetables, live stock, meats, of all kinds, be put on the free list. The advantage of this programme to the non-producer is early set forth. But how about the men who produce? How about raising revenues to support the Government? Are not the agricultural interests entitled to some Protection? There is much talk about there being two few engaged in farming. Is that proposed Democratic programme the way to induce men who are not farmers to leave the cities and go to farming? Is it right and just and a square deal to force the men engaged in farming to compete without discrimination in their favor with foreign countries, while the Tariff duty remains on articles which the agriculturists are compelled to purchase? The principle of Protection is right, or it is wrong. If it be right, as a large majority of the American people have believed for years, it should be for the farmers as well as for other interests. There can be no propriety in any half way business.

We may not in fairness remove duties from agricultural products and retain them upon manufactured products. It is a part of the Protective plan that goods which are not and cannot be produced in this country shall not be subject to import duties. There is absolutely no justice or square deal in any programme which would provide for the removal of import duties from any class of goods which we do produce in large quantities in this country. For this reason that bill under discussion ought not to pass; and it will not pass this Congress.—Dover (N. H.) Democrat.

## Notice—Teams Wanted.

I, the undersigned Supervisor of Roads of Ohio county, Kentucky, will be at the following points for the districts mentioned on the dates given, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of letting to the lowest and best bidder, the contract for teams, to pull road graders during the year 1910, in accordance with order of the recent Fiscal Court of Ohio county.

For Fordsville Magisterial district, at Fordsville, Tuesday, March the 8th.

For Bartlets Magisterial District, at Ralph, Thursday, March 10th.

For Centertown Magisterial District, at Centertown, Saturday, March 12th.

Parties securing the contract for this service will be required to execute good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of duty. Any body from anywhere may bid for the contract, regardless of location. Parties procuring the contract will be required to furnish first-class team and work ten hours per day under direction of myself and district overseer for from 80 to 130 days. I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

W. B. TAYLOR, Supervisor of Roads of Ohio county.

## Programme.

Owensboro District Missionary Institute to be held at Settle Memorial church, Owensboro, Ky., March 8-10, 1910.

## TUESDAY EVENING.

7:30. Devotional Services.

8:00. Address—W. B. Beauchamp.

## WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9:00. Devotional Services.

9:30. Pastor and Missions—P. C. Du-

vall.

10:15. The Missionary Motive—G. P. Dillon.

11:00. The Inevitable Result on the Home Church of an Adequate effort to Evangelize the World—W. C. Hayes.

## AFTERNOON.

2:15. Devotional Services.

2:45. Relation of Prayer to the Missionary Problem—A. L. Mell.

3:15. Missionary Outlook: Korea—W. G. Cram, returned Missionary from Korea, China—G. W. Hummel. Other

Fields—E. F. Goodson.

7:30 Devotional Services.

7:45. Address—W. R. Hendrix.

## THURSDAY MORNING.

9:00. Devotional Service.

9:15. The Laymen's Movement and the Commission, "We Can Do It and We Will"—A. C. Taylor.

Discussion.

10:00. Co-operation of the Local Church in the Movement—J. L. Taylor.

Discussion.

11:00. City Missions—W. R. Hendrix.

12:00. Adjournment.

## AFTERNOON.

2:00. Devotional Services.

3:15. Conference on Plans: (1) What special Mission Work shall the Owensboro District undertake this year in addition to regular assessments? (2) What system of finance can be employed to best advantage Questions and discussion.

## EVENING.

7:30. Devotional Services.

8:00. Address by W. G. Cram, returned Missionary from Korea.